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U.S. POSITION MAKES SPACE TALKS IMPOSSIBLE

PM051638 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Washington's Unseemly Game"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration continues to hold a totally negative position toward the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on preventing the militarization of space. This is visible to the naked eye, as they say. But the propaganda show designed to depict Washington as a supporter of the limitation of the arms race is being played out even more actively. Moreover, the degree of this activeness is directly linked with the approach of the presidential elections in the United States.

In recent days the U.S. side has been making direct efforts to give the impression that it is displaying "flexibility" and is in practical agreement with the objective and subject of the space talks as proposed by the Soviet Union. If there is a difference, they say, it is a matter of only a few millimeters. But what is actually happening in practice? The same old fake: the substitution of the subject of the talks. The Soviet Union has proposed reaching agreement on "preventing the militarization of space." So, without blinking an eye, Washington indulges in the following subterfuge: It omits just one word -- "preventing." So what is left after that? What is left is the militarization of space. It is precisely on this -- that is, in practice the legalization of an arms race in space -- that it is proposed that talks be held.

An attempt is being made to use this kind of game of words to conceal the essence of the American approach. And the essence of this approach is that Washington in no way wants space weapons banned. The concern there is for something completely different -- they are rushing to launch a vast program for the development of such weapons -- antisatellite, antimissile, and others. Billions of dollars have already been allocated for these purposes and hundreds of billions have been promised to the military-industrial monopolies.

When the Soviet Union proposes reaching agreement on the mutual and total renunciation of antisatellite systems the United States is against it. In just the same way it is against the establishment of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons from the moment the talks start. A White House spokesman has stated outright that the President "is not sympathetic to the idea of a moratorium." Yet precisely such a step would be the clearest indication of the sides' intention to seek agreement precisely on space remaining peaceful.

How can there be any question of any kind of "millimeter" difference in the sides' positions when Washington is continuing its clumsy attempts to also change the subject of the talks by involving other weapons. Washington itself wrecked the talks on nuclear arms and would now like to drag these arms into the space talks while at the same time declaring that questions relating to space weapons are of "relatively little significance."

Thus, from whatever angle you view Washington's position one conclusion suggests itself: This position makes space talks impossible. The fact that an unseemly propaganda game is being conducted around this question again demonstrates the U.S. Administration's irresponsible approach to the problem of curbing the arms race and its reluctance to conduct honest and serious talks and seek agreement on questions of vital significance for the whole of mankind.

MCFARLANE STATEMENT ON SPACE ARMS TALKS HIT

LD051122 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] One of the more recent answers of Reagan's cabinet to the Soviet proposal to begin talks about banning weapons in space was the statement by Robert McFarlane, national security adviser, who said that the USSR doesn't take seriously its own proposal. Radio Moscow has the following comment:

When the Soviet Union advanced its proposal it proceeded from the need to eliminate before it is too late a new generation of weapons which may in the future pose the deadliest threat to this civilization. The Soviet Union is not to blame that its proposal proved to be the most serious test for the United States President in his new election role of a peacekeeper. Last month's events indicate that the President is facing a difficult choice.

If he accepts the Soviet proposal he will have to give up the idea of star wars that he has been nursing for some time now. If he does not accept it the image of a peacekeeper his advisers have been so laboriously painting will be smeared. In other words, the administration found itself in a position where it could not give a straight yes or no, but still had to say something. The tactics it adopted boil down to the following:

The Soviet Union proposes that talks be opened and the United States replies that it is prepared to explore the approaches to the talks. The Soviet Union proposes that space weapons be banned and the United States replies that it is prepared to discuss strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union proposes that a moratorium be imposed for the duration of the talks on the launches of antisatellite weapons, and the United States evades the issue.

It was absolutely unclear what in that case the United States was prepared for, and to set that strange dialogue straight the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they issue a joint statement which would state clearly that the two countries agree to open talks to ban space weapons, renunciate the antisatellite system on a reciprocal basis, and impose a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons, effective from the start of the talks. The Soviet Union sent a draft statement to the American Administration. The administration replied that it is prepared for such a joint statement and advanced a draft of its own which says nothing about space. Nor does it say anything about preventing space from being militarized, but in the draft the administration said, although in vague terms, that it is prepared to hold negotiations about the proposed talks.

Carried away as it was by that game, the United States Administration realized that it could not go on indefinitely. It began to introduce new elements into that game, above all to evade the responsibility for the failure of the talks to get off the ground. It could only do that by putting the blame on the Soviet Union, and Mr McFarlane did just that when he announced that the Soviets were not serious about their proposal for talks on space weapons. President Reagan however, did show the other day what being serious about relations with the Soviet Union really means. Asked by a newsman about his administration's plans for opening a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the President appeared to be at a loss. The first lady came to his rescue, and whispered under her breath, "We'll do everything within our power," and her grateful husband repeated that moments later. And now it appears the President knows what to say on the most pressing issue in the world today, while he continues to labor on his star war plans and carries on with the building up of other weapons.

U.S. OUTRIGHT UNWILLINGNESS FOR SPACE TALKS SEEN

LD030149 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Our observer Igor Aleksandrov comments on the outright unwillingness of the Reagan administration to accept the Soviet proposal and to adopt urgent and effective measures to prevent the militarization of space:

More than a month has passed since the Soviet Government issued a statement with a quite concrete offer to the United States' Administration to hold Soviet-American talks in Vienna in September this year, to discuss ways of preventing the militarization of outer space. It seems Washington should positively respond to this [word indistinct] initiative. All the more so since in recent months, especially after the election campaign in the United States began, administration officials have continuously assured the United States public of a desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. But the White House has actually done nothing to back up these election statements.

More than a month after the United States Administration was presented with the Soviet Government's statement, no joint Soviet-American report has been published to announce that the United States accepts the USSR's proposals and is prepared to negotiate ways of preventing the militarization of space. Moreover, it has become clear that the Reagan administration seeks to substitute the subject of negotiations suggested by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government's statement of 29 June makes it clear that the United States' Administration is offered to appoint delegations to Soviet-American talks in Vienna in September to consider ways of preventing the miitarization of outer space. As part of these talks the two sides could mutually renounce antisetellite systems once and for all. The USSR also suggests establishing on a mutual basis from the outset of negotiations a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons. Such is the agenda proposed by the Soviet Union.

But the Reagan administration decided to maneuver and substitute the subjects of nuclear arms matters. The White House has been resorting to tricks. First President Reagan blasted off negotiations on the reduction of European and strategic nuclear weapons by the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Europe and now, by linking the problems of space with the issues of nuclear weapons and actually again by Pershing and Tomahawk missile deployment, the United States President put the opening of Vienna talks at risk. Such is the true attitude of the Reagan administration towards the Soviet proposal.

On the one hand Reagan apparently would like to impress the Americans in the year of presidential elections that he is for talks on arms control. But on the other hand, his course towards siting nuclear missiles in Europe at the USSR's threshold, and the speedy implementation of the star wars program, in fact leaves no place for fair and constructive negotiations on arms control.

BOGACHEV MARKS TEST BAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD031742 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

On August 5, 1963, representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain signed a treaty in Moscow on banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. The treaty became the first major international agreement envisaging concrete measures to curb the nuclear arms race.

Unfortunately, in 1963 the Western powers refused to accept the Soviet Union's proposal on a total ban on nuclear weapons' tests. The treaty allows of the conduct of underground tests of nuclear munitions (since 1974, with a yield of not more than 150 kilotons).

A total ban on nuclear weapons' testing would limit a possibility of qualitative perfection of weapons of mass destruction and of the creation of new types and subtypes of such weapons and would considerably narrow the channels of the costly and dangerous arms race. Such an agreement would promote the consolidation of the regime of non-prolifiration of nuclear weapons and would become a new important step along the lines of building trust between states.

The Soviet Union has been for many years consistently and persistently pursuing a course towards general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests, demanding that the Western powers show in practice their devotion to the pledge recorded in the Moscow treaty -- to achieve for ever an end to all test explosions of nuclear weapons.

Concrete positive results were achieved by the end of 1980 due to the Soviet Union's readiness for finding mutually acceptable solutions at the tri-partite talks. Representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain practically coordinated the entire text of a future treaty. A ban on tests became a near reality. However, the United States without any explanations unilaterally interrupted the final formulation of that agreement.

Upon the Reagan administration's taking office in the United States, Washington's stand on the question of a total ban on nuclear tests has toughened still more.

In December 1982 at the U.N. General Assembly's session, the United States proved the only country to vote against a resolution demanding a total ban on nuclear tests. Kenneth Adeleman, U.S. representative at the session, cynically stated that the USA did not consider that in that-day conditions a total ban on nuclear tests would lessen the threat.

In the same year of 1982 the Soviet Union suggested that all states possessing nuclear weapons announce a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes, right up to the conclusions of an appropriate treaty.

The United States rejected that exceptionally important initiative of the USSR on the nonsensical plea of imperfection of methods to verify the observance of such an agreement. Meanwhile, according to all unbiased specialists, it was precisely the conclusion of such an agreement and the fulfillment by all countries of obligations assumed under it would make it possible reliably to detect any nuclear explosions in any part of the globe.

The true cause of the U.S. refusal to conclude such a treaty is the course of the White House towards achieving military superiority and towards an unrestrained build-up of nuclear arms. The Pentagon openly demands the carrying out of tests of new munitions for "MX", "Trident-2" "Pershing-2" missiles and other delivery vehicles.

Eugene Rostow, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has openly stated that it will be necessary for the United States to carry on tests for a long time ahead and possibly even tests of such armaments the yield of which exceeds the fixed limit of 150 kilotons.

For the same reason Washington undermines the already reached accords, in particular, the treaty on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons to 150 kilotons, and the 1976 treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Averell Harriman, veteran of the U.S. diplomatic service, who participated in the talks on the conclusion of the Moscow treaty 21 years ago, has recently stated that in 1963 agreement became possible because both sides wanted it. Another participant in the talks in Moscow, American Paul Warnke, has explained that a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons' testing does not exist now only because the United States does not want it.

SOVIET ARMS POLICY SINCE TEST BAN TREATY VIEWED

LD042112 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] We continue with a commentary dealing with the Soviet Union's attitude towards banning nuclear weapons tests.

Twenty-one years ago in Moscow the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, and subsequently representatives of many other countries, signed a treaty that banned nuclear arms tests in the atmosphere, outer space, and under water. Yuriy Rudnev has this comment:

The mention of this treaty at its 21st anniversary is not an accident one. First of all because the question of a ban on nuclear arms tests is inseparable from the entire complex of problems connected with the prevention of nuclear war and the lessening of the nuclear danger. Signed on 5 August 1963, the Moscow treaty banning nuclear arms tests in the three media was the first major victory won by the movement for the limiting of the nuclear arms race. The treaty at the minimum set barriers in the way of a further development of nuclear arms and limited their proliferation to a large degree. It was a step toward ending the pollution of the atmosphere, water expanses, and the environment with dangerous radioactive substances.

All these factors cannot be overlooked when the significance of the treaty is discussed. But this is not all that should be said in its favor. The treaty banning nuclear arms tests in the three media was to pave the way for other important initiatives in the area of disarmament. For example, under the treaty the signatories pledged to work to prepare and sign an all-embracing treaty on a total ban of nuclear arms tests. That pledge remains in force up to this day.

It seemed that the solution was found and that the process would be developing in that particular direction. All the opportunities were available for moving things further, specifically towards a total ban on nuclear tests. Soon after the 1963 treaty was signed and put into force, the three-sided Soviet-American-British talks on ending and prohibiting all the nuclear tests began on the Soviet Union's initiative. The Geneva Disarmament Committee turned to the same problem. But in reality everything was not so simple as it seemed to be. In 1980 the United States broke without reason or pretext the three-sided talks and at a time when a draft treaty was actually agreed upon. Discussions at the Geneva Disarmament Committee were blocked. The American President himself explained later why the United States withdrew from the talks. He declared that Washington was simply not interested in signing such a treaty. Why? It is not secret that the United States deliberately deadlocked the problem in order to go ahead unimpededly with underground nuclear tests and develop its nuclear arms in the hope to secure military supremacy over the Soviet Union. This is an illusory hope, of course.

The Soviet Union and its allies will never allow to break the existing military balance, including nuclear. The Soviet leadership made it clear on many occasions. Regretfully, however, this hope exists and lives in the minds of American leaders seeking world domination. And this is the only reason why the United States refused to negotiate further a ban on all nuclear tests and declared a moratorium on all nuclear explosions for the time of the negotiations as the Soviet side proposed.

In these conditions the Soviet Union again issued a call for meeting at the negotiation table with the aim of removing the growing nuclear threat and curbing the arms race by introducing among other measures a universal and comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests. In 1982 at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, submitted for the consideration of the participants in the session a memorandum urging effective steps to ease tension and strengthen world peace and security. There was among these steps a proposals for banning generally and completely nuclear arms tests. Then at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly the Soviet Union introduced draft provisions of a treaty to the effect.

In short, the Soviet Union took concrete steps towards preparing and signing an international treaty on the issue in question. In its resolution the General Assembly called on the Disarmament Committees, as the Geneve conference was called at the time, to get down urgently to practical negotiations over the preparation of a corresponding treaty. The whole issue has been led into an impasse, however, by the United States and some of its allies. Through their fault and because of their position, there has been no treaty up to this day banning all nuclear tests and underground nuclear explosions are still heard in various parts of the world. These explosions probably please bellicose American politicians or military, but they arouse the increasing concern of the world public at large, and urge all the countries to go over to prompt actions. An end must be put to nuclear tests and consequently to the buildup of nuclear arms. The public both in the East and the West is now unanimous in believing that the world is confronted today with a new dangerous round of the arms race, the nuclear arms race above all.

This does not mean, however, that the avalanche has started sliding and there is no way to stop it. On the contrary, the Soviet Union believes that now as never before the efforts must be stepped up of all those who are eager to improve the international climate and who bank on reason rather than mad atom, on peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension, rather than preparations for a new, nuclear, war.

SCIENTISTS ON GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM021433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician V. Goldanskiy, member of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat, and Professor S. Kapitsa, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat: "To Prevent a Catastrophe"]

[Text] There are two directly opposed trends in the present-day world. The most aggressive imperialist circles are stockpiling weapons and making systematic efforts to accustom public opinion to the idea of the permissibility of the use of these weapons and the acceptability of nuclear war. This dangerous course is countered by the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, and the forces of peace and reason throughout the planet. Many countries and whole continents have been encompassed by the people's movement against nuclear war, and the masses' will is reflected in the actions of various countries' governments and international organizations which are aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the nuclear threat.

A significant place in driving home the deadly danger which threatens mankind belongs to scientists, doctors, and other specialists whose knowledge enables them to professionally judge the real scale of the countries calamities which nuclear war would entail.

Indded, by mastering nuclear energy, mankind has come up against a new factor in its development. The atom bomb and, to an even greater extent, the hydrogen bomb are not merely more destructive and therefore more powerful weapons. They are a qualitatively new phenomenon to which the old yardstick can no longer be applied, no matter how much it is stretched.

Because of our notoriously conservative thinking, and owing to a subconscious unwillingness, at times, to contemplate the unthinkable, which even specialists can be guilty of, it is difficult to master the complex of concepts under discussion here: So extensive and unusual are the dimensions of this phenomenon. The need to think in new terms about this complex of concepts was, possibly, first expressed clearly in 1955 -- soon after the invention of the thermonuclear bomb -- in the Russell-Einstein manifesto. This document, which was subscribed to by a number of other major scientists, points out with the utmost clarity the qualitatively new nature of the problem facing us.

Unfortunately, the scientists' impassioned appeal was not heard by everybody at the time, and took a long time to be understood. The subsequent years showed how slowly public awareness crystallizes on questions of such vital importance -- after all, almost 30 years have passed since that time. Over these years the stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world's arsenals have increased several hundred-fold and their total now exceeds 50,000 units. Over these years new types of nuclear weapons have been developed, the neutron bomb has emerged,and missile systems have been built which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons with great accuracy to any point on the globe within minutes.

The growth of the nuclear arsenals is in itself fraught with danger since it makes mankind's future dependent on chance which could turn into catastrophe. Recently this dependence has been increasing in direct proportion with the increase in international tension for which the Reagan administration with its power politics is responsible. Across the Atlantic all kinds of speculative variants of "limited" nuclear war, concepts of a protracted nuclear war, nuclear war in space, and so forth are increasingly gaining currency.

Under these new conditions, given the exceptional growth of nuclear arsenals and projects for more and more new weapons systems, special significance attaches to the objective analysis of the consequences of nuclear war carried out by scientists.

Among the first to point this out with utmost clarity were doctors. It was the antiwar groups of doctors headed by Academician Ye. I. Chazov in the Soviet Union, and the prominent cardiologist Professor B. Lown in the United States, which pointed out that modern medicine will simply be unable to help the tens and hundreds of millions of immediate casualties of a nuclear war. Moreover, the destruction of the biosphere and the disruption of the infrastructure of modern developed society will entail countless epidemics, psychological disorders, and profound genetic changes in the descendants of the few survivors. In a WHO report published in 1984 this analysis is supported by experts from many countries of the world.

At the same time, it has become evident in recent years that to all the consequences of nuclear war which have been discussed before -- the destruction of cities and industry through blast and fire and the contamination of all life by radioactive radiation -- new factors must be added, namely, factors of global changes in the climate. According to the latest estimates, the utilization of even a small part of the nuclear weapons stockpile will entail a sharp and prolonged drop in temperatures which will effect the entire globe and which means that the geophysical consequences of nuclear war will be considerably more harmful than the immediate effect of nuclear weapons.

The first to draw attention to this back in 1982 were the West German scientist (P. Kruttsen) and the American(J. Birks) in their article in the journal AMBIO published in Sweden. They pointed out the dramatic consequences of the massive conflagration of cities, plants, forests, and fuel stocks caused by the nuclear bombardment, and the resultant pollution of the atmosphere with dust, smoke, and soot. Such pollution will inevitably result in a sharp reduction in the penetration of sunlight to the earth's surface owing to intensified absorption and dispersal in the polluted atmosphere, and consequently in a drop in air temperature above the continents with a simultaneous rise in temperatures at altitudes of 8-12 km, and in the disruption of the whole system of air circulation between land and oceans, between the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres, and between the upper and the lower strata of the atmosphere.

In the years that followed detailed assessments of the global climatic consequences of nuclear war have been made independently by several groups of scientists in the USSR -- (corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G.S. Golytsin and A.S. Ginzburg -- department of climate theory of the USSR Academy of Sciences Atmospheric Physics Institute; V.V. Aleksandrov and G.L. Stenchikov -- laboratory of climatic modeling of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center), and in the United States (C. Sagan, S. Schneider, and others). The authors of the various calculations agree in all their main conclusions, which provides the best proof of their objectivity. These conclusions are so grave and important that they have become the subject of widespread discussion and detailed critical analysis.

In the calculations carried out on powerful computers the right choice of the theoretical models of the phenomena to be investigated plays a major role, of course. But the initial data about the quantities of smoke, soot, and dust introduced into the atmosphere as a result of nuclear blasts are no less important. It is these admixtures that redistribute the streams of solar energy, thus disrupting the normal functioning of the atmosphere's heat engine, which is much more powerful than the nuclear energy released by the explosion itself. Obviously, in estimating the quantity of the introduced admixtures, any additional data which will help to make the forecasts more accurate will be of value. Systems analysis methods can be of use here; these make it possible to study complex interrelated chains of phenomena where the accuracy of quantitative models constructed with the help of computers does not always adequately reflect the full range and the level of understanding and the accuracy of the initial data.

We especially want to draw attention to the fact that where the global climatic consequences of nuclear war are concerned something known in physics as nonlinear effects comes into play. These effects are characterized by the existence of a definite threshold, of definite, critical conditions which give rise to them. Yet in the past a simplistic approach to them has been adopted when analyzing the consequences of nuclear war, simply adding the effects of 1, 2, 10, or 100 bombs with no regard for the qualitative changes that set in by leaps and bounds beyond the critical threshold of quantitative growth. All calculations agree that the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons exceed the threshold beyond which a global geophysical reaction is triggered. That means our earth is too small for the nuclear weapons concentrated on it.

Now, when joint efforts, primarily on the part of Soviet and U.S. scientists, have firmly established the existence of such global threshold phenomena, and further detailed studies of this complex of problems are urgently demanded, the attempts of certain scientists -- the developers and builders of U.S. nuclear weapons -- to cast doubt on the conclusions reached, and to subordinate the results of scientific research to the orders of aggressive politicians, are arousing indignation.

People whose immediate duty it was to themselves analyze all the consequences of nuclear war and reveal in good time the phenomena which are only now beginning to be discussed are trying to discredit the results of the work of conscientious researchers who are opening people's eyes to the danger threatening them. In the forefront of these "hawks" is again E. Teller who continues to serve faithfully as the proponent of the most aggressive designs of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Under pressure from the country's realistically minded politicians, the U.S. Administration is at present being forced to organize comprehensive research into planetary consequences of nuclear war. The task consists in ensuring that such investigations are combined with the extensive familiarization of the public with the importance of the conclusions already reached, and that a further arms race and the elaboration of concepts of various "improved" and "scientifically substantiated" variants of nuclear war do not continue in parallel. This must be vigilantly countered by a worldwide scientific public opinion capable of arming peace champions with objective arguments.

It is also being countered by the Soviet foreign policy line -- the line aimed at lowering the level of nuclear missile confrontation, strengthening strategic stability and international security, and ultimately -- ridding mankind of all nuclear weapons.

The Soviet leadership has stated repeatedly and with the utmost clarity and precision: Nuclear war in any shape or form must be prevented. This is the objective of the USSR's foreign policy and of its military doctrine. "We are against competition in building up nuclear arsenals," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed. "We have advocated and continue to advocate the banning and destruction of all types of this weapon."

Fully in keeping with this approach, which also indicates awareness of the global consequences of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has adopted the solemn pledge renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. The proposals put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko on drawing up a code of conduct governing the relations among powers which possess nuclear weapons are aimed at preventing a nuclear conflict and lowering the nuclear threat. The Soviet Union's other initiatives for radically lowering nuclear confrontation, both on a global scale and in Europe, are also well known. And, of course, destructive weapons must not be allowed to penetrate into space. The Soviet Union has submitted concrete proposals also in this respect.

It is within people's capability to reduce and subsequently completely remove the danger of war. But, to achieve this, it is first necessary to overcome the opposition of those who gamble on weapons and lay claim to world supremacy while ignoring the interests of the peoples. To deliver the planet from the danger of "the last winter" is the task and the duty of all who treasure peace and the future of mankind.

CEMA COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS LAUDED

AU041839 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by Romuald Tomberg, of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, specially written for TRUD through NOVOSTI: "CEMA and the Developing Countries: An Example of Equal Cooperation"]

[Text] The fourth general conference of UNIDO opens in Vienna today. In this 17-day conference, the representatives of more than 100 countries and dozens of international organizations will discuss major economic problems, among them primarily how to establish a more just economic order in the world and how to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

As noted at the 37th CEMA session, the socialist countries consider it particularly important to further develop cooperation with the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and to consistently support their course toward strengthening the scientific-technological and production potential of their economic independence and national sovereignty.

In this respect, the political and economic importance of interrelations with the peoples of the newly liberated countries has particularly increased. The unusually complicated world situation, provoked by the perfidious intentions of the imperialist circles and primarily of the United States and its NATO allies and also by the crisis in the capitalist economy, has further deepened the young countries' economic problems, which are so difficult to resolve.

These problems were mostly affected by the reduction in raw materials prices, which in real terms reached their lowest level in the last 45 years during 1981-1982. This fact, combined with the cruel protectionism of the capitalist countries regarding the developing countries, exports of finished and semifinished products, brought about a $40-billion reduction in their incomes within the past 3 years.

The developing countries are compelled to spend 20 to 50 percent of the incomes received from exports in order to pay their debts.

All those difficulties and the unresolved socioeconomic problems brought about lagging and reduced rates of development in the young countries. Their gross national product -- one of the most important indexes for economic growth -- fell by 2 percent in 1981 and by 3 percent in 1982. The year 1983 has brought no relief in this respect.

Under these conditions, the socialist community member-countries are realistically contributing to resolving the difficult problems facing the liberated countries and are objectively managing to eliminate the unequal exploitative structure of economic relations imposed on them by imperialism.

Economic cooperation contributes to strengthening the state sector's share in the economy of the young countries so that it can play a decisive role in resolving the complicated national economic problems and in guaranteeing a stabilization of economic independence on a planned basis. Ninety percent of the funds envisaged by the socialist countries for the developing countries are allocated for implementing major structural reforms and for establishing comprehensive territorial and production complexes. More than half of the funds are allocated for the building of heavy industry enterprises.

In the beginning of the eighties, more than 3,330 industrial enterprises and other economic projects were commissioned in 92 countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries. With the cooperation of the USSR alone, 700 enterprises were built in the developing countries.

The total production capacities of the enterprises that have been built or are being built with the cooperation of the socialist countries are ensuring production of the following: steel -- about 30 million tons; pig iron -- about 25-27 million tons; oil -- almost 70 million tons; coal -- more than 500 million tons; and cement -- about 5 million tons. The capacity of the electric power stations reached about 20 million kilowatts.

A major prerequisite for stable and effective functioning of the enterprises established with the cooperation of the socialist countries is the high technical level of the equipment and technology, the constant care for training qualified national cadres, and the selfless work of the specialists who are rendering assistance in the exploitation of new technology.

All enterprises built in the developing countries with the cooperation of the USSR are maximally utilizing production capacities. The enterprises of the basic branches of heavy industry alone -- power supply, ferrous metallurgy, and oil -- have produced in 1981 goods worth more than $25 billion.

The training of qualified specialists is one of the major problems facing the liberated countries. Their wish to make use of the experience of the USSR and of the other socialist countries is creating favorable prerequisites for cooperation in this respect. With the assistance of the CEMA member-countries, about 1 million qualified workers and specialists have already been trained; 124 centers and vocational-technical schools have been established which will annually train more than 35,000 workers and more than 8,000 middle-standard specialists. In the beginning of the eighties, more than 41,000 students and postgraduates students of 113 countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America have studied in the higher and secondary educational establishments of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

A relatively new phenomenon in the economic ties of the CEMA member-countries and the developing countries is the production cooperative. Its forms are multifarious -- from processing the raw materials supplied by the partner country, organizing the assembly work of joints and components of the equipment and machines delivered by the CEMA member-countries, and jointly producing spare parts for the technology delivered by the socialist countries -- up to elaboration and documentation of complicated equipment according to licenses and utilization of joints and series of parts produced by the CEMA member-countries.

During the cooperation with the developing countries, the CEMA member-countries are implementing many of the UN formulations and principles on which the documents for the establishment of a new economic order are based. It is only natural that the socialist countries were the first on the international arena to give an example of international cooperation. Only on such a basis can the problem linked with eliminating the economic backwardness of the former colonies be resolved. The landmark of this fruitful interaction has been tested by time.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Aug 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with APN political observer Spartak Ivanovich Beglov' Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and All-Union Radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

Middle East Peace Proposal

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades! To start our conversation I should like you to note that each one of our country's foreign policy acts is permeated with concern for the future of peace. Now, as the end of the second millenium is approaching, more and more people who are trying to take a glance beyond that time limit are appearing in the West. Here the serious experts touch, among other things, upon questions of war and peace. They concur in the view that a direct clash between, as they put it, the superpowers is unlikely, thus incidentally, without even wishing to, they admit that the peaceloving policy of the socialist countries will continue in the future as well to overcome the aggressiveness of imperialism. The same experts think, however, that great danger lies in the so-called regional conflicts, the regional fuses, so to speak, leading to a great explosion, first and foremost the Middle East conflict that has been dragging on for decades.

The Soviet Union naturally follows the events unfolding there closely and constantly makes efforts to settle that conflict. A few days ago our country came out with a new initiative. The timely nature of the Soviet proposals is evidenced by the broad positive response throughout the world, in the United Nations -- as UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar noted -- and particularly in the Middle East itself.

[Beglov] Naturally the question is why, what is it about the proposals, what is their attraction? First and foremost it was the clear logic and just nature of the foundation they are based on. They state both clearly and precisely that aggression and usurpation do not pay. Just peace is one that guarantees every nation in the area the right to a homeland and a secure existence given corresponding international guarantees in which the Soviet Union, for its part, is ready to participate. The path of separate deals is completely excluded as being incompatible with collective efforts. The best way proposed for making such efforts is to call an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States and, naturally, with the essential participation of the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO.

As far as the Arab reaction is concerned, it seems to me important to stress that the Soviet proposals are viewed as ones that go in the same direction as the platform for a Middle East settlement put forward and agreed to by the Arabs at their summit meeting in Fes in September 1982. Great attention is particularly paid to the point that the Soviet proposals contain the idea that the occupied Arab lands, if released by Israel, could be transferred to UN control for a short period, and that a newly-created Palestinian state would have the sovereign right to determine the nature of its relations with neighboring countries, including the possibility of forming a confederation.

Also, of course, we cannot leave out the reaction of the opposite kind. Washington has once again proved that if there is any consistency in the current administration's policy, then it is a sorry kind of consistency, a consistency in saying anything but "No" to any proposals for solving urgent international problems.

The Tel Aviv rulers have once again confirmed that their policy bristles, as before, with just one argument: bombs and bullets. Just recently, the Israeli command arranged another air raid on a Palstinian refugee camp at Nahral-Barid in north Lebanon. Once again there were casualties among civilians, women and old people. So each of the participants in the U.S.-Israeli deal is playing the part that he has assumed. The United States says that it finds the points calling for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 unacceptable, while Tel Aviv is making its payment for this support of its annexation with new acts of terror and hostility since -- which is not difficult to see -- a state of war is chiefly in the interests of the so-called strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. However, this gamble on confrontation contains no evidence of any wisdom. The Soviet proposals are now revealing in all their clarity, I would say, the dead end this policy of expansion and aggression is leading to, and which, in fact, can only again lead to the international isolation of U.S. and Israeli policy in the region.

Anniversary of Hiroshima Bombing

[Sobolev] I would like to turn to other Soviet initiatives and stress their importance in view of the fact that tomorrow is once again the sad anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The Americans have already been the first to use nuclear weapons, and in that Japanese city alone they destroyed 200,000 lives and caused monstrous torment to tens upon tens of thousands of others. Their sufferings were later used by American specialists to study the effect of an atomic explosion with a view to future Hiroshimas. Well, people in various countries were able to draw their own conclusions about the future and about Washington's inhumanity and irresponsibility. That is why every year at this time the participants of mass anti-war marches gather and peace supporters come to Japan from all over the globe. Taking place there now is an international conference of support for the banning of nuclear weapons. It was very nicely put by one of the participants in that conference, a former NATO general, incidentally, the Greek (Tambopoulos). Just as 39 years ago the United States condemned the civilian population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to death through atomic fire without any military necessity, the general said, now it is also blocking all initiatives aimed at securing lasting peace and reducing the threat of a nuclear war being unleashed. Having committed a crime against mankind then, Washingotn is now rejecting ideas of a nuclear freeze and is unwilling, as the Soviet Union has done, to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Nikolay Ivanovich, you have been to Hiroshima, have you not?

[Yefimov] Yes, I have, and every year Hiroshima Day is held there. That sorrowful day leads one to reflect a great deal, and not just in Hiroshima. First and foremost, it leads one to reflect that it was on that day that imperialism started the postwar arms race, having come to believe in its own might and ability to act with impunity. It was in 1945 that Truman told some of his closest friends; Now I've got a stick to hit those fellas with! By stick he meant the atomic bomb, and by fellas he meant the Soviet Union, or the Soviet people. From that point on, the U.S. leaders started calculating on crushing the socialist system they hated. They were thinking then, and not only then, of a preventive war against us. They thought that the Soviet Union would need a quarter of a century just to restore what had been destroyed in the war so, where was the need for Washington to worry about any counter balance to the American atomic bomb? Or that is what they thought. The Soviet Union created a counter balance, and quite rapidly at that. Now, when you meet with Western journalists, you sometimes hear them saying that both sides -- American and Soviet -- are guilty of the arms race. But in no way can one agree. Out of the 25 new types of mass annihilation weapons created in the post war years, 23 appeared first in the United States. Add to that the closet allies of the United States and it becomes quite clear who started the arms race, who has been running it and who has been whipping it up. To put in the language of chess, the Soviet Union has always played as the black side, in other words has taken steps only in response.

Arms Race, Space Talks

[Beglov] Let us take for example the struggle going on now over the question of non-first-use of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers and the question of other norms, or rules, perhaps, of international relations, particularly for the nuclear powers, which would prevent a nuclear war. There is an episode that happened recently. It was reported from Geneva that at the disarmament conference over 20 nonaligned countries, including India, submitted a proposal to set up a special committee to discuss measures aimed at preventing nuclear war. One naturally wonders whether there could be any objections to such an idea. Nonetheless, the Western delegations led by the United States rejected it without explanation. There is, however, an explanation. It lies in the very essence of Washington's approach to questions of war and peace in the nuclear age. Recently there has been an attempt to change, as it were, the image of the U.S. leadership and present it, so to speak, in a more peaceloving light. There have even been words issuing from Washington to the effect that they consider nuclear war to be impossible, and victory in such a war would be all the more impossible. But does this accord with the true position? Has Washington really altered its aims and position on this question? Here, for example, is something else that happened.

The Congress Joint Economic Commission was in session recently, and examined a scientific report which concluded that an exchange of nuclear strikes, if it exceeded a certain strength, would suffice to plunge our planet into a nuclear winter. Well, this means that the effect of the holocaust will bring about fires of unimaginable force in towns and forests and the resulting smoke, soot and dust will form a screen against the sun's rays around the earth and lead to a universal ice age. It came to light that the U.S. Administration refused to accept this report. It is reported from Washington -- and AP correspondent (Ikeforth) in particular wrote about this -- that the fact of the matter is that if the administration accepts this conclusion by the scientific committee, it might demand a change in Washington's policy. The essence of this policy however, the correspondent says, lies in the fact that the United States has never renounced the first use of nuclear weapons. Hence, this drives Washington's stake, as before, on this idea of the unthinkable; that is, as before, to try by one means or another to keep its stake, in the arsenal of its policy and strategy, on a permissible, possible, limited, protracted and so forth, nuclear war.

Thus we see two opposing approaches to the fate of mankind. We recall that at the 26th CPSU Congress in February 1981 it was stressed that peoples should know the truth about the fateful consequences for mankind that would ensue from a nuclear war. In contradistinction to U.S. policy, this may be said to be a fundamental tenet of Soviet policy. And, of course, our policy found its fullest development in the code of conduct for nuclear powers proposed by the Soviet Union.

The first point in this is the renunciation by nuclear powers of first use of nuclear weapons: that is, the urgent necessity for all nuclear powers to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which solemnly committed itself to this 2 years ago. The code further includes undertaking further measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, including their spreading to outer space; and the obligaiton to assist in concluding an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons might as far as bringing their manufacture to a complete halt and eliminating them; and so on.

The fact is that these norms must be implemented on the principles of equality and equal security, but it is this point that is the stumbling block for Washington's policy. The fact is that the United States' entire nuclear policy has been built on nonrecognition of equal security for others, and it is still built on this. This lies at the root of all impasses and difficult situations that have arisen in the issue of nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear war.

[Yefimov] At last year's UN General Assembly session, during voting on the Soviet-initiated resolution on preventing the arms race in outer space, the United States was the only country to vote against. The only one. The insincerity of the U.S. position became all the more evident when the Soviet Union proposed that negotiations should be held in Spetember this year on preventing the militarization of outer space. The matter at present stands thus, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko underlined: Either the militarization of outer space will be prevented, or space will turn into a source of terrible danger hanging over all mankind.

The agenda for the negotiations has, as you see, been formulated with the utmost precision and clarity. Nothing either precise or clear is coming from Washington, alas. There is a children's game: don't choose black, don't choose white, don't say yes, don't say no.

The U.S. leaders are trying to get us to play just such a game. Before the elections they cannot openly say no since, to quote the TIMES OF INDIA, this would only serve to further confirm the public opinion of President Reagan as a hawk. And they do not want to say yes, since this does not accord with their long-term plans. Therefore, they are shirking the issue, seeking any argument, even the most absurd, to evade serious and honest negotiations. Listen, for instance, to the arguments of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger: The Russians, he asserts, have proposed holding negotiations in Vienna for purely political motives. The Russians, he assures, are simply striving to make President Reagan lose the election. Weinberger comes out with the following strange and senseless statement: We will go to Vienna, but we have no intention of going to Vienna capitulating to the Russians. What demands? What capitulation? Moscow has advocated wholly specific negotiations. Washington either accepts or rejects them. In the final analysis, relations between states are like relations between individuals. When a neighbor invites you over for a birthday party, for example, it will hardly occur to you to assess the invitation as a demand and your agreement to go as capitulation. What is more, you are unlikely to reply that you will, of course, come -- not to your neighbor's birthday party, however, but to his mother-in-law's birthday party. This, however, is just the reply that the White House is concocting. They say that they will sort of go to Vienna, but to some other negotiations. In their reply they even avoided mentioning the word space itself. For the White House to evade the issue in this mnnner is nothing new; they have done exactly the same in the past, all because they have constantly fostered the illusion that by some technical spurt or another they will gain military superiority over the USSR.

I will cite two facts. The USSR in the past proposed that the Trident sea missle system should not be created in the United States, nor an analogous system in the USSR. They refused. They did not want to agree, thinking that they could obtain some advantage. What happened? These systems appeared in the United States, and then exactly the same systems appeared in the USSR. The question was asked at the 26th Congress: Who gained from this? We proposed that long-range cruise missiles should not be developed, either in the United States or in the USSR. They refused. Once again, the question arises: Who gained from this?

The USSR is proposing negotiations on preventing the militarization of space, but not from a position of weakness, and not at all because there is a presidential election coming up in the United States. The problem we would like to dicuss in Vienna is far more important for mankind than presidential elections in this or that country. Unless the militarization of space can be prevented, the establishment of an antimissle space system on even a limited scale will complicate all possible future negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons to an extreme degree. This is at best. At worst, it could bring their chances of success to nought. It is currently hard to say whether Washington understands this, or whether it is for the umpteenth time in the thrall of the illusion of attaining superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Beglov] It seems to me apposite to add here that the Soviet proposals on preventing the militarization of space have already achieved results, to a certain degree. Although there are no negotiations, one result has been achieved in the sense that the Soviet proposals have, to an unprecedented degree, activated common sense, logic and arguments among all people, prominent figures, scientists and experts in military strategy, both in the West and the East, and have elicited very logical and strong arguments against the militarization of space and against the U.S. plans for starting a so-called star war.

The second conference of public representatives of the USSR and the United States was held this week. These are representatives of public organizations and scientific institutions, as well as many experts who have held and still hold prominent posts both in the United States and in the USSR. Since I managed to attend this conference, I will say that the two sides' representatives demonstrated the greatest unanimity precisely over the issue of the impermissibility of militarizing space, because the militarization of space, or the so-called new plan for U.S. strategic defense, is nothing but an attempt to attain superiority for the side that is continuing to count on unleashing a nuclear war.

[Sobolev] Spartak Ivanovich, I think one could add at this point that the Soviet initiatives -- even when they are completely being rejected in the West -- preserve their importance because they give mankind an alternative, a goal to fight for, and hope that this goal will be achieved and peace will be preserved.

[Yefimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, the thing I recollect most vividly from my visit to Hiroshima is this: three granite steps with the shadow of a woman imprinted on them. Thirty minutes before the explosion, the woman came to a bank in Hiroshima and sat down waiting for it to open its doors. But the bomb exploded and the woman, receiving the full blast, was evaporated. The granite around her was burnt, leaving only the shape of this woman's shadow. I think the most important thing is that the world need not -- like this woman -- sit around waiting in complete ignorance. The world must really fight for the future.

U.S. Involvement in C. America

[Sobolev] I agree with you, Nikolay Ivanovich. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community aims at eliminating the so-called hot spots. We have already spoken about the potential danger they represent on a global scale. This policy direction is also stated in the Soviet Peace Program put forward and developed at the recent CPSU congresses. Conflicts of this kind are labeled regional but invariably Washington is involved, or takes part, in them. And this is what makes them particularly dangerous. Listen to what THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper says: In the view of military experts and Congressmen, the Pentagon is now capable of undertaking a combat function in Central America should President Reagan give such orders. These experts say that the U.S. Defense Department has reached this degree of readiness in the course of the past year, thanks to the coordinated buildup of U.S. forces in the region and the construction of new military installations. Listen now to the words of Admiral Crowe, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The reserves of missiles and other equipment under his command have been sufficiently boosted, he said. Statements like this fall outside the rules for Pentagon generals, who are never satisfied and always want more. They must really have become over-satiated beyond measure if they openly declare their repletion and readiness to go into battle.

In the past the United States invoked the Monroe Doctrine, assigning special rights of lordship over the Western Hemisphere to itself. This doctrine is 150 years old but it is far from forgotten. There are more recent doctrines, too, like the Johnson-Mann Doctrine which advocates the right to direct armed intervention by the United States in the affairs of Latin American countries.

This doctrine is not at all restricted to theory. With its inception, President Johnson put it into practice by sending the 82d Paratroop Division into the Dominican Republic.

Each U.S. President has his own doctrine. Reagan's doctrine extends the right of invasion to the whole world. This is what Romberg, State Department spokesman, said recently: The President always has the prerogative to take any kind of action in any part of the world. The journal STRATEGIC REVIEW put it even more explicitly: What is required, it said, is the recognition of intervention as a legitimate and necessary instrument of state government. Reagan acknowledged this in fact by sending U.S. soldiers to Grenada. According to one version of the U.S. Field Service Regulations, the stepped-up participation of U.S. Armed Forces in regional conflicts is given the status of standard. Ready to carry out such interference are the Caribbean Expeditionary Force, the Special Assignment Force, and, finally, the Rapid Deployment Force. This is how imperialist interventionist theory meets practice.

However, there is growing resistance to this everywhere. The Contadora Group countries in Latin America are seeking ways for a peaceful normalization of problems in Central America with the support of the majority of Western Hemisphere countries. In the Eastern Hemisphere as well, U.S. military activity -- for example in the Indian Ocean -- is provoking protests from states there. Our country, the Soviet Union, resolutely and consistently supports the efforts of the Contadora Group countries, as well as the proposals of the nonaligned countries, for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean, which just ended at the UN Headquarters, marked a substantial step forward: Preparations are being started for an international conference which is to discuss the implementation of this proposal. Despite the obstacles being placed by Western countries to these preparations, the date has already been set for the first half of next year and the venue has also been established.

[Beglov] You were saying, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that the Pentagon has told the administration of its sufficient, so to speak, combat readiness to undertake action in Central America. One continues to wonder, though, what short memories people have and how the lessons of history are forgotten. It is now exactly 20 years since the U.S. Congress -- under pressure from people who had said the U.S. Army was in combat readiness to undertake action in Southeast Asia -- almost unanimously adopted the so-called Tonkin Resolution. This Congressional resolution empowered the U.S. leadership to escalate the dirty war in Vietnam. It is well known how all this ended. Still, the lessons have not been learned, as one can see by looking at the situation in Central America or in the regions that you mentioned.

World Economy, Unemployment

[Sobolev] And now to conclude the program, comrades, we shall turn to the social and economic problems which are closely linked to the political and military problems since every dollar, pound sterling or deutsche mark appropriated for armaments has been taken away from the poor, the homeless and the unemployed. And these are growing in numbers in the Western countries. Since much triumphal din is now being raised there about economic recovery, I shall quote some facts. In the 24 industrially developed countries, according to their own data, there are 32,250,000 people out of work. In Western Europe every tenth person is out of work. The homeless in the FRG number some 200,000. The number of those who live in poverty in the United States increased by some 5 million people during 1981 and 1982. According to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the U.S. newspaper appearing in Europe, surveys indicate that both Americans and Europeans are pessimists. They think the past is a long way behind, the present is worse than you think, and the future is obscure.

We shall not argue, but merely add that despite their pessimism, the West Europeans are nevertheless fighting to ensure that the obscure future does not become worse than the present. An example of this is the nearly 5-month-old strike of British coalminers.

[Yefimov] Yes, when I was in Britain recently, I put the same question to various people from housewives to members of the British Parliament: name those three problems which you consider to be of the greatest urgency and importance for Great Britain. Nearly all responded that the number one problem is the coalminers' strike and everything connected with it. There is a lot connected with it. This strike is unprecedented for Britain in recent years. Indeed, it has continued for over 5 months already. For 5 months people have not received wages. They get by somehow, but they have not lost their spirit. Indeed, these people have no ground to give: the Tory government intends to close down 20 pits and lay off 20,000 coalminers. Where are they to go? In Britain today every eighth person capable of work has no job. The coalminers are not fighting merely for jobs but also for their lives, their future, their rights and the rights of others as well. A true police and psychological war is being waged against Arthur Scargill, chairman of the NUM [National Union of Mine Workers], and also against the whole trade union. Five thousand people have already been arrested. Two thousand people have been seriously injured in clashes with mounted, unmounted or motorized police. Two coalminers have died. In Parliament I heard several Labor MPs say that no one can remember such cruelty on the part of the police. The press in Britain loves to talk about pluralism, that is, multiplicity of points of view. But you will find no pluralism in relation to the coalminers. The class struggle is class struggle; this is a serious matter in Britain. Scargill recounted recently that he heard a Britishman say what he thought was symbolic: You must lead the strike to victory. I have a son who will soon finish school and I dread to think he would have no chance of getting a job.

[Sobolev] Nikolay Ivanovich, I think it would be appropriate to end our conversation on this theme by quoting some data about how the socialist countries have fulfilled their plans for economic and social development for the first 6 months of the year. This data is now being published in the press in the fraternal countries. Thus, for example, in Czechoslovakia the gross national income has increased by 3.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. The volume of industrial output has increased by more than 4 percent. In Poland, the volume of marketed output has grown by 4.8 percent, which is more than the planned target. All this indicates that the socialist countries remain a region of most dynamically developing economy. With this, comrades, we end the broadcast. Thank you for your attention, and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

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["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Sergey Pravdin, with international affairs journalists Anatoliy Krasikov, Yuriy Kornilov, and Igor Belyayev]

Space Talks Proposal

[Excerpts] The Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Government that talks start on drawing up joint measures to prevent the militarization of space has met with a huge response throughout the world. TASS political observer Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov is at the microphone:

[Kornilov] Alarming, very alarming winds are blowing in the world. The incessant exacerbation of the international situation has been brought about and aggravated by the policy of imperialist circles in the United States and the NATO bloc, which have set themselves the goal of dominating the planet, have placed reliance on force, and are continuing to escalate an arms race of unprecedented proportions. A monstrous new threat, this time emanating from space, is now looming over the planet, which is literally sagging under the weight of the weapons that have already been stockpiled. If space is turned into an arena of militaristic adventures -- and this is what U.S. aggressive circles are striving for -- this will signify not just the opening of a new channel for the arms race but also the undermining of opportunities to halt this race in general and a sharp increase in the risk of a military catastrophe. In these circumstances today there is a greater need than ever before for urgent, effective measures capable of keeping space peaceful. The USSR's endeavors are aimed at attaining this exceptionally important objective. Remaining true to its principled policy of peace and striving to close off all channels for the militarization of space, it proposed to the United States that Soviet-U.S. talks on this problem begin at the level of specially appointed delegation. The Soviet Government statement, which was published at the end of April, stresses that, as the leading powers in the exploration of space, the USSR and the United States are called upon to do all in their power to safeguard a peaceful space for mankind and to set an example to other states in the resolution of this task, which is common to all mankind, by laying the basis for a multilateral accord in this regard.

[Pravdin] The Soviet initiative which we are discussing is an important and inalienable part of the vigorous, dynamic foreign policy activities of the USSR, which international public opinion quite rightly describes as the Soviet peace offensive. Many foreign press organs are noting that the proposal to commence Soviet-U.S. talks is the logical continuation of our country's earlier line on this problem.

[Passage omitted: Kornilov recalls the various stages in Soviet space exploration beginning with the first Sputnik, stressing the peaceful nature of the USSR's program. He cites earlier Soviet initiatives for preventing the militarization of space, including the 1958 proposal that the UN study the question of banning military use of space, the 1963 test ban treaty, the 1967 treaty on the principles of space research, the 1981 draft treaty to the UN on banning space weapons, the 1983 proposal to the UN on banning the use of force in space]

[Pravdin] That is one approach to the use of space. But there is another diametrically opposed approach.

[Kornilov] Yes, that is unfortunately true. Although the large-scale, constructive initiatives of the USSR are actively approved of by peace-loving states in the community of nations and by broad international public opinion, the implementation of these initiatives is encountering stubborn and fierce opposition from the United States and some of its NATO allies. This is, if you like, logical. It is no secret that imperialist circles of the United States, which are trying by fair means or foul to outplay history and which have openly proclaimed a crusade against socialist and all forces of peace and progress, are trying at all costs to upset the military-strategic parity that has arisen in the world, in order to dictate their wishes to sovereign countries and peoples with a nuclear sword that is as long and sharp as possible.

[Pravdin] Nevertheless, the public statements of some high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, including the U.S. President, literally abound with declarations to the effect that Washington is striving for flexibility on the question of militarizing space, that it is allegedly ready for a dialogue.

[Kornilov] Washington is indeed making such statements. Now that world public opinion, including U.S. public opinion, is becomingly increasingly worried about the dangerous consequences to which the rampage of U.S. militarism is leading and the U.S. election campaign is steadily building up, peace-making rhetoric has in general become a kind of political convention within the Washington hierarchy. But in our day people judge the foreign policy of various governments by specific actions rather than by words and propaganda fireworks.

[Pravdin] How is Washington reacting to the Soviet proposals?

[Kornilov] The same old tactic has been used again here. They say one thing in words. They do something completely different, diametrically opposed, in practice. The political intriguers in Washington resort to all sorts of tricks in order to hinder a serious, businesslike dialogue and to avoid discussing the heart of the problem. In other words, they twist and turn, trying to mislead public opinion, doing their utmost to keep their hands free for the implementation of programs aimed at turning space into a bridgehead of aggression and the source of a threat to mankind. This deceitful and obstructionist tactic was completely laid bare after Washington was forced to make a reply to the Soviet proposal that a joint statement be published saying that the sides agree to embark on talks in order to draw up and conclude an agreement on preventing the militarization of space and agree to impose a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons from the date the talks begin.

[Pravdin] In what specific way has this obstructionist tactic expressed itself?

[Kornilov] The U.S. counterproposal does not even mention the word "space," let alone the prevention of its militarization and the imposition of a moratorium on space weapons. Instead of this it offers a vague formula about some meeting to discuss and define approaches to talks, the subject of which is unknown. As the recent TASS statement notes, the aim of this formula is clear. It is to avoid talks on the vitally important problem proposed by the Soviet Union, to replace the subject of the talks with a general discussion about all manner of things -- but nothing in particular, and to use this for opportunistic purposes that have nothing in common with the task of halting the arms race. In this way the U.S. Administration has again quite obviously demonstrated that it does not intend to abandon its militarist course, to stop forging ahead with the implementation of large-scale military programs. As we see, the very possibility of serious talks on arms limitation is regarded by Washington as an obstacle to the implementation of such a policy. To begin with, the United States wrecked the talks on nuclear armaments in Geneva, as we know. Now it is making the commencement of talks on space impossible. The position taken by the U.S. Government over talks on the prevention of the militarization of space can only be condemned in the strongest terms.

USSR Mideast Initiative

Korobav, a listener in Tomsk, the Bartkus family in Moscow, and listener Apresyan from Yerevan ask us to talk about the prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Near East and the new Soviet proposals on this extremely acute issue of the present day. International affairs journalist Igor Petrovich Belyayev is at the microphone:

[Belyayev] I would say that the start of the current week was marked by an outstanding event. The Soviet Union put forward proposals for a Near East settlement. It seems to me that the time chosen for the new proposals and their comprehensive -- or, as lawyers put it, all-embracing -- nature are especially important. I shall begin with the first point. The situation in the Near East continues to be explosive, fraught with numerous threats. This situation has existed for a long time. But it reached a peak last winter. I have in mind the direct interference by the United States in the war in Lebanon. This was a threat to world peace. The listeners know how all that ended.

There is yet another important nuance to the situation in the Near East. I have in mind the fact that the number of wars in this region is increasing. One need only recall the war between Iran and Iraq. It is essential to put an end to the dangerous course of events as quickly as possible. If one recalls that not one of the leading political blocs in Israel, neither Likud nor Ma'arakh, has managed to obtain a majority needed for the formation of a new government during the recent parliamentary elections in that country, one may describe the situation there as being one of stalemate. The rampage of chauvinism in Israel is quite obvious. And there is no certainty that as a result of the elections Israel will get a government which will abandon war as a means of establishing a Greater Israel, as an instrument in the country's foreign policy. So, this means that the longest of all the Arab-Israeli wars will continue. This will further increase the danger of further upheavals in the Near East. Is it not time to call a halt to it?

The Soviet Union put forward its peace initiative on the Near East so that the peoples of the Arab countries and Israel could finally gain a long-term and durable peace, could tackle their pressing and vital problems, and so that the cause of universal peace would not suffer. The distinguishing feature of this initiative is that a comprehensive and truly just settlement of Near East problems can only be devised and implemented if collective efforts are made, if all interested sides participate in it.

The other day I heard a commentary broadcast on the Voice of Israel radio station about the new Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement. The commentator's pronouncements prompted some very sad reflections. He asked why the Soviet Union had suddenly put forward proposals for a Near East settlement. I shall answer this question. First and foremost bacause the Soviet Union has an interest in the solution of the region's problems. This region is in the direct proximity of the Soviet Union's southern border. I would be amazed if I heard that somebody in Israel would be indifferent if it was suggested that the problems of the Near East might be settled without the participation of his country. They would protest in exactly the same way there. After all they would make a fuss. They would certainly protest. Therefore, the assertion that one can get by without the Soviet Union in a Near East settlement -- and something similar was asserted by Israeli radio -- is simply without foundation.

I would like to recall something else. The Soviet Union has already been the co-chairman of the well-known Geneva conference on the Near East. Therefore, there are more than enough precedents and justifications for saying that our country -- a great power which really is interested in a just Near East settlement -- must participate in it; and at all stages. Furthermore, it is worth recalling that for almost 7 years now the United States and Israel have been trying to act separately in the Near East. And what happened? Camp David. The Israelis, like the rest of the world, know perfectly well what it led to. The Israelis' longest war, the war in Lebanon that has been continuing for over 2 years now, is the most terrible result of Camp David. Does one need any other arguments to prove the need for collective endeavors to achieve a Near East settlement?

[Pravdin] Principles of a settlement have an important place in the new Soviet proposals on the Near East. What should one draw special attention to?

[Belyayev] First and foremost to the fact that the new Soviet proposals again stress that the seizure of foreign lands by means of aggression cannot be tolerated. Who is against this principle? I don't think anybody is. But this principle has been countered too often in Israel of late by the invalid principle of "liberating" lands which once belonged to the ancient kingdom of Judaea and Israel. The Bible is even cited as conferring rights. They even speak of some historic right. Such references have no legal force. Therefore, they are without foundation. The principles of international law are the only thing that one can be guided by when resolving crisis situations. And they dictate the need to liberate Arab lands, including Lebanese lands, which have been seized by Israel between 1967 and the present day.

[Pravdin] And what in your view is the crux of the new Soviet proposals on the Near East?

[Belyayev] The proposals on a settlement of the Palestinian problem, of course. This problem continues to be the crux, as you put it, of a settlement, if we really wish to attain a just and long-term peace in the Near East. But for this to come about it is essential to guarantee in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to the creation of its own independent state on Palestinian lands, which will be liberated from Israeli occupation on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The PLO must be recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The Israeli settlements which have been set up on Arab territory since 1967 must be eliminated. This is an especially important component in the Soviet proposals. Israel must have borders, and they must become inviolable. This is also a new element in our proposals. After all, the State of Israel still has no borders, as you know. The return of Palestinian refugees to their homes must be guaranteed or they must be paid material compensation for the property they have left behind. The UN has adopted a corresponding decision on this question. East Jerusalem must be returned to the Arabs and become part of a Palestinian state. This is not simply a problem. It concerns believers and therefore special care must be taken over its solution. The state of war between the Arabs and Israel must end and peace must be restored between them. In this respect all the nuances of the commitments that must be adopted by both sides are of importance. Finally -- and this has been discussed for a long time in the world -- international guarantees of a Near East settlement must be drawn up. Peace in the region may be vulnerable without such guarantees. The permanent members of the Security Council could assume the role of guarantors. The Soviet Union is willing to participate in such guarantees.

[Pravdin] And how can a Near East settlement be achieved?

[Belyayev] Well, one might think that it was all simple. An international conference on a Near East conference must be convened. In practice it transpires that things are not that simple. The bitter experience of the Geneva conference is well known. Therefore, on this occasion the Soviet Union is proposing the convening of a conference whose tasks will be specific and -- most important of all -- properly defined, so that the solution of these tasks contributes to the attainment of a comprehensive settlement. Experience shows quite persuasively how useless are the endeavors of those who would like to continue imposing various separate deals with Israel on the Arabs. I have already spoken of what this led to after Camp David. Therefore I say: Long live collective efforts. All Arab countries which have a common border with Israel -- i.e., Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon -- must be invited to the international conference on the Near East, as is proposed by the Soviet Union. Naturally, Israel, and the PLO, as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, must be invited to this conference. This is a question of principle. Without the participation of the PLO there can be no settlement in the Near East. As states which are playing an important role in Near East affairs because of circumstances which have come about, the Soviet Union and the United States must participate in the conference. Listeners will remember that they were cochairmen of the Geneva conference. Some other states in this region and adjacent countries that are capable of making a positive contribution to the work of the conference may also be invited to participate in the international conference on the Near East.

Like any other conference of such status the present conference on the Near East, whose convening is proposed by the Soviet Union, must be held under UN auspices. This is very important because the international community watched over the cradle of the State of Israel. For this reason it can and must play a role in solving the problems of the Near East, precisely at this time when the UN is trying to do a lot to strengthen peace throughout the world.

[Pravdin] Who then is hampering this settlement?

[Belyayev] Well, the United States and the State of Israel have already defined their positions with regard to the Soviet proposals. The State Department in Washington issued a statement, the meaning of which boiled down to the fact that the United States does not agree with our proposals on territorial problems, that is, especially the demand that all Arab lands be evacuated by Israel and handed over to their lawful owners. The second thing that is not to the liking of the United States is the Soviet Union's proposal on East Jerusalem. I think that this kind of negative attitude by the United States to the new Soviet proposals on the Near East will now evoke a very sharp reaction in the Arab world.

Israel too has come out against the Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement. This position is the result of the 7 years in office of a government controlled by the Likud bloc.

The UN on the other hand, through Perez de Cuellar, its secretary general, supported the Soviet proposals and disseminated them throughout the international community.

Now it is a matter of the implementation of the proposals in practice. In putting forward the new proposals for a Near East settlement the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its profound interest in consolidating the cause of peace in all regions of the globe, including such so-called hot spots as the Near East.

French Politics

[Pravdin] Our editorial mailbag contains a whole bundle of letters whose authors are interested in the domestic political situation in France in connection with the French Communist Party's decision to decline to take further part in the government. We have been asked to speak about the reasons for the decision of the French Communists and about the circumstances in which the decision was made.

We have given our comrades' questions to TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov.

[Krasikov] The decision not to take part in the French Government was made by the Communists in the course of the government crisis on 19 July at a time when the composition and program of the new cabinet were being determined. The reasons for the decision are enumerated in a statement that was approved at a plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee, which was held at that time.

That document says forthrightly that France is going through a difficult period. The government led by the socialists has changed the orientation of its policies, and this has brought about increased unemployment, a stagnant economy and a reduction in the purchasing power of working people and office employees and in the incomes of agricultural workers. In these conditions, the authors of the document write, we do not have the moral right to give the impression to millions of French people that by staying in the government we shall be able to respond to their aspirations. We refuse to deceive them and ourselves.

The Communists have left the government, but they have not broken up the alliance of left-wing forces, of which they are members along with the socialists. They stressed that they are dissatisfied with the present policy of the Socialist Party but are not losing hope of getting the socialists to return to the path of cooperation in the interests of the working people. This is not opposition, but, if you like, as it were, freedom of action and freedom of criticism whilst remaining loyal to a course of unity of left-wing forces.

In January 1984, that is, January this year, the Communist Party Central Committee warned the government against slipping any further from the 1981 program. On 31 March Marchais openly adopted a position of opposition to the plan the socialists had drawn up for running down the iron and steel industry. The justification made for the plan was allegedly the unprofitability of the industry.

From that moment the Communists' departure from the government was in my view only a matter of time.

[Pravdin] And the occasion for their departure was the resignation of the Mauroy government and the formation of a new cabinet?

[Krasikov] That was precisely the case. President Mitterrand decided to replace the head of the government, who had, as we can see, been in this post for about 3 years. Despite all his flirting with big capital, Mauroy remained in the eyes of the French people almost a symbol, as it were, of the alliance of left-wing forces. He was at the head of a government consisting of both Socialists and Communists.

In planning fresh moves to meet the demands of the employers, the president needed a new prime minister. He found one, of course, in Laurent Fabius, one of his loyal friends.

[Pravdin] Could you tell our listeners briefly what type of a person he is?

[Krasikov] Well, Fabius is the son of a rich Paris antique dealer. He graduated from several higher educational establishments. According to friends, he is and remains a passionate lover of fast driving and, according to the newspapers, ignores red lights. Indeed, the passion almost cost him his life. In 1979, he was involved in a serious road accident.

Since 1974, Fabius has been a member of the Socialist Party. A year later, he became a personal adviser to Mitterrand on economic questions. He was a member of the previous government, being the minister for industry.

[Pravdin] How has the new government he has formed been assessed by political observers in France and abroad?

[Krasikov] Well, an official spokesman of the right-wing CDU/CSU ruling party in West Germany said that it was good news. Statements in roughly the same vein have been made by other right-wing figures abroad. As for France itself, one may say that all the right-wing parties have unanimously stated that they will continue the struggle to get the government to totally give up any elements of socialism in its policy.

New Zealand's Policy Changes

One of our constant listeners, Nikolay Mikhaylovich Devyatkin from Moscow, says in his letter to our editorial office: Recently, the radio and newspapers have been saying and writing quite a lot about New Zealand and the differences that have arisen between the New Zealand Government and the Washington administration on a number of foreign policy issues. Tell us about this conflict. I would like to hear in more detail, too, about New Zealand itself. We are carrying out this request.

The parliamentary elections which were held a little over 2 weeks ago sharply enlivened the country's political life.

The fact is that the Labor Party, which was victorious in the elections, had as one of the points in its election program promised to review the terms for New Zealand's participation in the ANZUS bloc, of which the United States and Australia are members. In particular, Labor promised to ban visits to New Zealand ports of U.S. nuclear-armed warships. It had included this point in its program with consideration for the mood of the broad masses of New Zealand's population, which has been demanding that the government renounce its participation in the adventurist policy of the United States in the Pacific Ocean area.

It will be recalled that the city council of Wellington, the New Zealand capital, long ago declared the capital area to be a nuclear-free zone. Now, the Labor government is advocating that the whole southern part of the Pacific Ocean be declared such a zone. Herein lies the reason for the present fairly sharp political conflict between New Zealand and the United States.

At the recent session of the ANZUS bloc in Wellington, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, exerted strong pressure on New Zealand in order to get it to give up its intention of closing its ports to U.S. nuclear ships. He threatened to deprive New Zealand of the notorious U.S. nuclear umbrella, and to take economic sanctions against the country.

The United States does, of course, have many levers for continuing to put pressure on New Zealand, and for pursuing a so-called arm-twisting policy against the country. However, to judge by the latest pronouncements by Prime Minister Lange, the New Zealand Government is still intending to carry out its election pledges.

AVERCHENKO ON CEMA, SPACE TALKS, MIDEAST PLAN

PM060925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Summer has entered its second half, marked by great generosity on nature's part, the stirring, busy days of the harvesting, and mass vacations for city dwellers. But the first week of August has not lowered the temperature of the international situation or the concerns for tomorrow. Whether engaged in creative labor or on vacation, people cannot forget that. They listen keenly to the tense beating of the pulse of the world's political life and attentively follow international events.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries, is continuing the purposeful struggle to lessen international tension and is making tremendous efforts to secure the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and to lift and eliminate the mortal danger hanging over mankind. This energetic, forceful activity inspires hope and optimism in people.

The world's peoples are more and more coming to realize what a monstrous threat to life on earth is inherent in the adventurist policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, which constantly spurs on the arms race. They declare more and more resolutely: "We must fight for peace and defend it! We must reliably guard against war."

The Mighty Force of Unity

The fraternal socialist countries look to the future confidently. Consistently implementing the directives of the Marxist-Leninist parties' congresses, they resolve diverse, increasingly complex tasks in the further strengthening of the dynamically developing, just society and the all-around satisfaction of working people's needs. Year by year, month by month, their collaboration strengthens and deepends.

An event of historic significance was the Moscow economic summit conference of the CEMA countries. It is 6 weeks since this forum ended, but the press and wide public circles are continuing to comment on its decisions. Observers note that in elaborating a unified strategy for development and defining the main directions of collaboration and of the deepening of socialist economic integration, the conference expressed the collective will to act together with the aim of strengthening socialism's might and its positions in the world.

Concrete work is now under way in the fraternal countries, based on the Moscow conference decisions, to define a package of measures aimed at the implementation of the long-term objectives of cooperation. Particular attention is being directed to the closer coordination of plans for the new 5-year plan, the maximum utilization of the potential created, the introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and the improvement of product quality.

The peoples of the socialist world have embarked on a remarkable period during which the 40th anniversary of the people's powers is being marked in a number of the community's states. Our joint festival -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism -- is also drawing near. Working people in the fraternal countries seek to mark the glorious dates with new achievements in socialist building. This is convincingly confirmed by reports from statistical organs, published in recent days, on the results of work in the first half of this year.

Thus, in the GDR the national income increased by 5.1 percent compared with the same period last year. Net output in industry increased by 8 percent, and in construction by 8.8 percent. Agriculture also completed the half-year with good results.

New heights have been scaled by working people in Bulgaria, where 3.8 percent more industrial commodity output was produced in the last 6 months than in the same period in 1983. Czechoslovakia's industry overfulfilled the half-year targets: the volume of industrial production here rose by 4.1 percent, as against the planned 3.2 percent; purchases of milk and meat increased in that country.

Poland's national economy is persistently overcoming the difficulties which arose earlier. Compared with the first half of 1983, the volume of industrial production in the republic rose, and foreign trade turnover expanded. In the fields, a substantial harvest of grain and industrial crops has been grown. The past half-year was marked by further developments of the economies in Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Romania, and Vietnam.

Naturally, the statistical organs' reports draw attention to shortfalls, omissions, and failures as well as the successes achieved. But it is not these that determine the rhythm of creative work in the socialist countries. Its main characteristics are: the persistent quest for reserves for improving work and the ability to rapidly overcome the difficulties encountered, eliminate shortcomings, and successfully scale new heights.

Preserving the Spirit of Helsinki

This week the peoples of Europe and the broad public throughout the world marked a noteworthy date in modern history -- the ninth anniversary of the Helsinki conference. The significance of this forum is truly enormous. It summed up the political results of World War II, confirmed the inviolability of borders in postwar Europe, and elaborated the basic principles by which the participating states decided to be guided in their mutual relations regardless of their political, economic, and social systems. "...Extending, deepening, and rendering forceful and lasting the detente process" -- that was the aim set by the leaders of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada who signed the Final Act.

All these years, the Soviet Union has been strictly faithful to the letter and spirit of the Final Act. The principles of international relations formulated in it are reflected in the USSR Constitution and permeate all our country's activity in the international arena. And this is the logical continuation of the policy -- elaborated by V.I. Lenin -- of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Articles and commentaries published in the world press in connection with the ninth anniversary of the all-European conference note that, thanks to the energetic activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, much has been achieved in implementing the Helsinki accords. This has been reflected both in political mutual relations and in the development of mutually advantageous ties in the sphere of the economy, science, and culture and in other fields.

Detente, which has put down deep roots, accords with the vital interests of millions of people, and must be safeguarded and strengthened. But it is alien and odious to the bosses of the American military-industrial complex, the Pentagon generals, and representatives of the Washington administration, who are in the grip of militarist fever. The United States and the NATO bloc have set a course of torpedoing detente. They did it serious harm when, disregarding the peoples' will, they started siting new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Donning the garb of peace-lovers, leading figures in the U.S. Administration continue to occupy a frankly negative stance regarding talks on preventing the militarization of outer space, and are deliberately blocking such talks.

International commentators drew attention to two characteristic instances of this last week. In the Soviet Union, a program of scientific and technical research and experiments on board an orbital complex was successfully completed. The British newspaper MORNING STAR, France's L'HUMANITE, and many other publications described the first space walk by a woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, as an historic event and a real historic feat. Observers particularly note that the research being done by Soviet cosmonautics serves peaceful goals and is being carried out for the benefit of mankind.

But reports came from Washington to the effect that the U.S. leaders "see no point" in departing for Vienna for talks with the Soviet Union if the USSR insists on talking only about space armaments. It is not hard to understand that, in attempting to alter the topic of the talks proposed by the USSR on the prevention of the militarization of space, the White House has undertaken another political game and in fact is not even thinking of reaching mutually acceptable accords.

As a NEW YORK TIMES observer notes, the real reasons for the Reagan administration's reluctance to conduct talks on antisatellite weapons, and its refusal to introduce a moratorium on tests of these weapons, lie in the fact that this would prevent the United States from carrying out tests this very fall on its new comprehensive anti-satellite system -- tests which Washington views as an important step on the path of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

"However, disillusionment awaits it," the Czechoslovak newspaper LIDOVA DEMOCRACIE points out in an editorial. "The creation of a threat to the Soviet Union from space will lead to the emergence of a similar threat to the United States itself. The history of Soviet-U.S. relations should have taught the White House that any attempts to acquire military superiority over the USSR are doomed to failure and that the problem of security can be resolved only on the basis of fair agreements."

None of the propaganda maneuvers, which Washington is issuing to conceal its reluctance to embark on honest talks on the prevention of the militarization of space, can deceive the world public. The duplicitous stance it has adopted makes talks impossible. And that stance cannot fail to generate resolute condemnation.

Clear and Correct Path

The past week was a new confirmation of the vigorous and tireless foreign policy activity of the Communit Party and the Soviet Government. The world progressive public welcomed with satisfaction the USSR's proposals on a Near East settlement. The Soviet Union, many politicians and commentators note, is pointing to a clear path, the only correct path toward the establishment of just and lasting peace in this region, and has put forward specific and effective principles on whose basis the Near East conflict can be settled.

These are the strict observance of the provision on the intolerability of seizing foreign lands through aggression and the practical safeguarding of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, which should be freed from Israeli occupation. There is also the return to the Arabs of the Eastern part of Jersusalem, occupied in 1967, and which should become an integral part of a Palestinian state.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates, in a principled fashion, that the right of all states of the region to secure and independent existence and development should be really assured. Pointing to the need to end the state of war and to establish peace between the Arab states and Israel, the USSR proposes that all sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, should undertake to mutually respect each other's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and to resolve the disputes which have arisen by peaceful means, at the conference table.

And to ensure the stability of an all-embracing, fair settlement based on these principles, it is suggested that the appropriate international guarantees be developed and adopted. The Soviet Union is prepared to take part in them.

Having advanced the main principles for a Near East settlement, the USSR also suggests ways of achieving it. As is well known, life has convincingly shown the fruitlessness and, at the same time, the danger of foisting various separate deals with Israel on the Arab peoples. You only have to recall abortive actions like the notorious Camp David deal, the unsound "Reagan Plan," or the crushing agreement with Israel foisted on Lebanon in the spring of last year. All these attempts have still further aggravated the Near East situation and invariably resulted in new hardships for its peoples.

That is why the Soviet Union, proceeding from the experience of past years, believes that a fundamental solution of the Near East problem can be achieved only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested countries. To this end it suggests convening a special conference on the Near East in which all Arab countries bordering on Israel and Israel itself should have the right to take part. The compulsory, equal participation of the PLO in the conference as the sole representative of the Palestinian people is a fundamental issue. The USSR and the United States should take part in this forum as states playing, by virtue of circumstances, an important role in Near East affairs and as cochairmen of the previous conference on the Near East. Its task should be to find solutions to all aspects of a Near East settlement as a package.

The new Soviet initiative is meeting with wide support in the world. The overwhelming majority of Near East countries agree with the USSR's proposals. So far it is only the U.S. Administration and the Israeli rulers that are against it. "Contrary to common sense," a Damascus radio commentary points out, "Washington and Tel Aviv are doing everything to thwart the efforts aimed at achieving a just and lasting settlement in the region and are boycotting the idea of convening an international conference under UN auspices. Rejecting the USSR's constructive proposals, the U.S. Administration has demonstrated yet again that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism are the main culprits in the Near East tension."

An analysis of the events of the past week reaffirms the existence of directly opposite lines in the world arena: On the one hand, the consistently peace-loving, calm, considered course of the land of the soviets and its allies -- a course that accords with man's aspirations and hopes and aimed at ensuring lasting peace on earth and averting the threat of nuclear war -- and, on the other, the aggressive, unbalanced, highly strung course of fueling tension, the course which contradicts the peoples' interests, the course of the U.S. imperialist circles seeking world diktat and of the countries that follow in the wake of U.S. policy.

The Soviet Union, acting in close unity with the fraternal states of the socialist community, will allow no one to talk with it from a position of strength and will not allow itself to be driven from its chosen path.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON L.A. OLYMPIC GAMES

U.S. TV Coverage Biased

LD060826 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Paris August 6 TASS -- The weekly JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE criticized the chauvinistic bias of U.S. radio and the ABC TV company in their coverage of the Los Angeles games.

ABC, which bought the exclusive right to cover the games for 225 million dollars, violated its contracts with other TV companies and began open propaganda of the supposed superiority of U.S. athletes over other competitors. Most of ABC programmes, the newspaper says, are devoted to gold-winning U.S. sportsmen while winners of silver and bronze medals from other countries are shown only for fleeting moments if at all. Those parts of programmes which are dominated by U.S. athletes are unjustifiably extended whereas the events dominated by visiting competitors are only covered in erratic episodes. Commentators have nothing but praise for the U.S. team.

This unfairness indignates not only foreign sports delegations and TV companies but even U.S. residents, who wrote many letters and telephoned to the editors of local newspapers, demanding an end to the flagrant campaign of nationalism.

The world public was so critical of the ABC management that IOC President Samaranch personally had to intervene. However, even after talks between Samaranch and U.S. radio and TV managers the situation with the coverage of the Los Angeles games can hardly be expected to change for the better because ABC has stuck to its own ideas of the contents of TV coverage of the games.

IOC President Protests Bias

LD040609 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 4 TASS -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), has declared an official protest to the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) over the fact that the coverage of the Olympic games of 1984 on American television is permeated with chauvinism.

The letter addressed to the LAOOC president stresses that the American ABC television company, having the exclusive right to the coverage of the summer games on contract with the LAOOC, publicizes the achievements of the American athletes while passing over in silence the achievements of the teams from other countries of the world.

According to the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES , the letter of the IOC president is notable for a sharp tone. It reflects not only the opinion of the IOC Executive Committee, but also the wide protests of official representatives and athletes of many other countries of the world. Such protests have come, in particular, from Sweden, New Zealand, and a number of other countries. As the LAOOC president admitted, common Americans are also expressing extreme discontent. But the hosts of the games have not taken any measures in answer to these complaints.

Beginning from the official opening ceremony the Olympic games are used by the United States to whip up jingoistic sentiments and publicise the notorious American way of life.

PRAVDA Hits Coverage, Judging

LD060831 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- The nationalistic show with which the Olympic games were formally opened in the coliseum stadium set the tune of the Los Angeles games, namely, the assertion of everything American, glorification of America's strength and its "supremacy" over the rest of the world, PRAVDA's special correspondent Gennadiy Vasiliyev reports from Los Angeles. He quotes LOS ANGELES TIMES commentator Rosenberg as saying that the games are an American-dominated show in an American city covered by an American TV network and that for this reason what you get is America and flag-waving. According to him, the ABC TV company deliberately plays up everything which concerns the U.S. team while entirely "overlooking" other countries participating in the games.

The ABC managers arrogantly brushed aside the official protest of IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, Vasiliyev says. A spokesman for the company told correspondents that nothing would be changed. TV coverage will still have one keynote, the glorification of American victories.

PRAVDA says in another article, devoted to protection of the Olympic ideals, that gymnastics judges created an atmosphere of unhealthy furor at the Los Angeles competitions. It cites the Austrian newspaper NEUES KRONEN ZEITUNG, which strongly criticizes refereeing in the gymnastics tournament and says that after "a miracle in the compulsory programme," in which the United States bettered China thanks to support from judges, everyone talks about scandal, deceit and speculation.

I have not seen anything like this in 25 years of my coaching, West German senior coach Proroch admitted. Another representative of the same team, Haike, added that all the judges without exception were just blind, all of them fussing over the Americans.

The victory of the hosts is explained by the fact that the judges overrated their performance on the basis of the emotions of the audience, incurring favour with the fans, the newspaper says. As for the Olympic ideals that have been built over centuries, they are ruthlessly trampled to the screams of the excited U.S. fans.

Radio Free Europe Coverage Scored

LD041637 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 4 TASS -- The door to this room filled with radio equipment at main Olympic Press Centre is always kept shut, and visitors try to sneak in there as quickly and unostentatiously as they can. The explanation behind that is clear from the notice hanging at the door, which says: "Radio Free Europe, United States".

It is known that the American radio stations Liberty and Free Europe engage in subversive activities against other countries and are the main tool of Washington's interference in the home affairs of the USSR and other socialist states. The bulk of the staff at their headquarters in Munich are former Nazis' toadies, traitors of their homelands, now working under the guidance of the Central Intelligence Agency. So the presence of Free Europe's representatives at the Olympics tallies by no means with the principles of the Olympic movement whose ideals are peace and friendship among nations. Let us recall that, guided by the rules of the Olympic Charter, the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has denied these radio services accreditation at the winter Olympic games in Yugoslavia.

If the logic were followed, the same should have naturally been expected also at the summer games in Los Angeles. But T. Bodin, head of the radio station's information department who encountered TASS correspondents at the main press center, said his outfit's accreditation at the current Olympic games was "only natural" and there was "nothing special" in it.

Maybe, there is indeed nothing out of the ordinary to Bodin in the accreditation of American Free Europe in U.S. territory. As they say, in his own house the master's word reigns supreme. But the legitimate question arises: "How is this fact assessed by the IOC leadership?" The world's sport public and the press after all have called attention more than once to violations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the Los Angeles games.

Let us recall that way back last April the USSR's National Olympic Committee pointed out in its statement: "One cannot but be wary of the intention to accredit at the games representatives of the radio station Free Europe which, as is known, is financed by U.S. intelligence services and engaged in subversive activities against the peoples of socialist countries. That would be a direct violation of Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter".

One and a half months later the question of the illegitimacy of the accreditation of that radio station at the Los Angeles games was officially raised at a meeting of the IOC's Press Commission since Rule 51 clearly says that the IOC may grant a broadcasting or distributing organization the exceptional right to broadcast and/or distribute material about the Olympic games in its national territory... IOC Director Monique Berlioux then declared that decision-making on that question was in the competence only of the IOC's Executive Committee to which a proposal would be submitted on behalf of the Press Commission. But the question was not put to discussion either at the May meeting of the IOC's Executive Committee in Lausanne or at its July meeting in Los Angeles.

The conciliatory, compromising stand cannot protect the purity of the Olympic movement which is dear to all sportsmen in the world. Thus, violations of the Olympic Charter by the games' organizers, the American mass media and U.S. authorities, ranging from the Olympiad's commercialization to its politization and extensive chauvinistic propaganda, have become ordinary in Los Angeles.

Games Used for Election Aims

LD041043 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- The White House uses the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles to whip up jingoistic passions in the country in pursuit of its election aims. This was, as a matter of fact, admitted by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST.

It points out in its editorial article that addressing a meeting with the participants in the American Olympic team on the eve of the opening of the Los Angeles games, President Reagan was speaking about "new patriotism", which, as he claimed, would be strengthened by the performance of the American athletes. The Olympic Games, the newspaper writes, have touched off nationalistic passions among the American audiences and this, THE WASHINGTON POST said, no politician seeking re-election can disregard.

Effort To Display American Might

LD021428 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles August 2 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent) only four days of the Olympic competitions have been held, but the guests of the games cannot help asking the question whether they are watching a sports festival, or something else. The current Olympic Games hosted by the Americans bear such an imprint of jingoism, that the participation of foreigners in it looks as some appendage, viewed by the hosts as something causing annoyance. The jubilation here over the gold medals won by the Americans is mounting. After competitions in 35 sports, American athletes have won 18 top prizes.

"On these days, the Olympic Games are completely under the badge of the election campaign in the United States," the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIMME writes. "As the top sporting nations -- the USSR, the GDR and others are not participating in the games, the United States looks forward to a rain of gold medals, while the administration does its utmost to celebrate 'total' victory and a 'new patriotic spirit'".

Representatives of other states are under the impression that they are attending a lesson of the subject on "how to exploit the Olympic Games". The shopkeepers are willing to sell any commodity under the Olympic sauce.

The Olympic symbols are used by all, beginning from the Coca-Coca firm and ending with...the official authorities. The former are trying to gain financially, the latter -- politically. It is not fortuitous that the opening show staged by Hollywood producers in their traditional style was devoted to the subject "beautiful America". According to the designs of the Washington administration the games were to serve the propaganda of the American way of life and the successes of American athletes to demonstrate the might of the Americans.

The ambition to win a victory whatever the price results in a situation when the jury of appeals ever more often has to examine protests against the actions of the American athletes. Thus after the end of the gymnastics tournament, many people spoke of a sensational victory of the United States team. But the "mechanism" of that victory remains a secret only to non-experts. One of the coaches of the Chinese gymnasts said: "We performed well, but we simply could not win. The judges were against us. On top of that the continuous uproar of the audience prevented athletes from concentrating."

The clinic has proved to be one of the most popular places in the Olympic Village. It has already taken care of more than a thousand participants in the Olympic Games, who chiefly complain of respiratory and abdominal troubles.

U.S. SAID TO BE PLANNING MORE NUCLEAR TESTS

PM031641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "They Are Continuing the Nuclear Race"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Aug (TASS) -- The United States is continuing the development of nuclear weapons that are to be adapted to medium-range missiles and tactical missiles. It is reported here that a whole series of tests of such weapons is planned. It is being held within the framework of the modernization of the American missile systems.

According to official reports by the U.S. Energy Department, which deals with questions of the development, production, and testing of nuclear weapons, nine test detonations of nuclear devices have already taken place this year alone. The latest underground nuclear blast was at a proving ground in the State of Nevada. The Energy Department reported that the yield of the blast was up to 20 kilotons.

This is causing particular concern because radiation is reaching the atmosphere in the test zone.

ZHOLKVER: U.S. TO PURSUE ANTISATELLITE TESTS

LD031034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From "The World today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Today we have received quite a few reports that Washington, pressing on with the arms race, obstinately refuses to accept any proposals directed toward reducing military confrontation and preventing the danger of nuclear war.

American NBC television has frankly announced that the Reagan administration opposes the declaration of a moratorium on testing of space weapons, since the United States, as they observe, firmly intends to carry out tests of certain kinds of antisatellite weapons this fall.

U.S. PRESS ITEM ON MERITS OF ASAT CITED

LD031632 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

With a reference to circles in the U.S. Government, today's NEW YORK TIMES reports on differences that arose there in connection with the plans to produce anti-satellite weapon systems. According to the newspaper, high-ranking military leaders expressed doubts about the need of equipping the U.S. Armed Forces with such systems, while some civilian leaders declare for a speedy preparation for star wars.

This report of a New York newspaper is of certain interest. On the one hand, it confirms the insatiable greed of arms manufacturing firms, for it is they precisely that advance to the leading posts in the state those civilians who act as initiators of ever new armaments programmes.

On the other hand, it follows from the report, that at least some part of the military who are aware of the real state of affairs reject the false thesis about the "Soviet military superiority" and realise the danger presented by the continuation of the arms race which is about to get out of control.

The historic experience of the latest decades shows that the arms race and creation of ever more perfected mass destruction weapons not consolidated, but, on the contrary, weakened security of peoples. And this did not provide any advantages for the initiators of such a policy for the other side invariably created similar types of armaments and restored the balance of forces.

The Second World War was drawing to a close when the United States got the monopoly in using the energy of the atom for military purposes. But this monopoly proved to be short-lived. Similar types of weapons were soon created in the Soviet Union and then in other countries.

In the fifties, making a reference to an alleged (as this is recognised officially now) "lag in bombers" the Pentagon embarked on the implementation of a broad programme of creating the strategic bomber aviation aimed at dealing atomic strikes at the territory of socialist states. Several years have passed and the same aviation was created in the Soviet Union.

The same thing happened early in the sixties, this time in connection with the appearance of ground-based inter-continental ballistic missiles. Overstating 15-20 times the number of such missiles in the USSR, the Pentagon embarked on large-scale deployment of such weapons and the "inaccuracy" of the first assessment was admitted by the Americans only after they had deployed more than a thousand such missiles.

The implementation of the programme of the construction of U.S. atomic submarines equipped with ballistic missiles was started in the same period. The Soviet Union's answer was not long in coming.

On the threshold of the seventies the Americans were the first to start fitting strategic ballistic missiles with high-precision multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicle warheads. Another spiral of the nuclear arms race was thus started.

In the seventies the United States was again the first to embark on the creation of a new type of strategic weapons, long-range cruise missiles. And what was the result? Such missiles are now being tested also in the USSR.

And now we are on the threshold of the next spiral of the same race. This time there is a threat that the arms race will be spread to space. In an illusory hope of preserving the monopoly on space-based weaponry, the authors of another suicidal idea do not wish to stop or cannot stop. They are determined to throw huge sums of money into an oven where the potion of death is brewing. And do not wish to heed the voice of reason.

"The administration doesn't want a moratorium: it would prevent the crucial tests of the American ASAT, tests that would vault the U.S. ahead", Tom Wicker wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 31. "But the history of the arms race leaves no doubt that the Russians would then drop the moratorium and their proposed anti-ASAT treaty and move to catch up. The arms race would go on at a new and more dangerous level."

Say what you like, not all Americans lost their reason...

PENTAGON VULNERABILITY CLAIMS CALLED BUDGET PLOY

LD032036 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 3 Aug 84

["False 'Fears' and Real Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

Washington continues to whip up its propaganda outcry over the Pentagon's claim about the unsatisfactory combat readiness of the U.S. Armed Forces. The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff Chairman John Vessey and other officials every now and then complain hypocritically of this disastrous situation in their "worry over the vulnerability of the U.S. Army and Navy." Recently these complaints have been summarised in a report to the U.S. Congress, the keynote of which is that the American forces would be unable to fight a sustained war against the Soviet Union and many smaller powers.

The U.S. press has pounced upon that "alarming news". For instance, information has all of a sudden been "leaked" to THE WASHINGTON POST about a war game conducted by the joint chiefs-of-staff way back last autumn. According to their conclusions, the stockpiles of conventional weapons are presumably below the minimum needed to fight even a small war. It appears that most of the U.S. ships will be unable to leave harbour, planes will not take off and guns will stand silent because of the shortages of spares and ammunition.

Worry (?about this) "disastrous" situation does not at all square with the actual condition of the U.S. Armed Forces, as hundreds of billions of dollars are set aside to maintain and equip them and as ever new types of both nuclear and conventional weapons are fielded by them every year.

Why do then the Pentagon chiefs need to shout about "a threat to national security"? The answer to this question is self-obvious. Now that congressional hearings on the new military budget for fiscal 1985 are under way, the Pentagon is trying to use every means and method to secure for its purposes an astronomical sum of 297 billion dollars. The bulk of this money is intended by the United States to carry on its military buildup to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union both in nuclear and conventional weapons so as to secure world supremacy.

In this way the Pentagon's staff exercises, pinpointing much-publicised "weaknesses" in the U.S. Armed Forces, are nothing else but a component of the dangerous aggressive militarist policy pursued by the Washington administration today.

MCFARLANE ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD041815 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration's "peaceable" rhetoric is neither more nor less than a cover for its militarist plans. Another proof of that has been provided by the speech delivered in the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco by Robert C. McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs.

He directly stated that the USA should be prepared for "conflicts" with the Soviet Union and, first of all, for "limited" wars which the assistant to the President referred to as low-intensity conflicts, as distinct from a nuclear war.

In the same speech the assistant to the President frankly described the use of military force as an instrument of U.S. policy. As follows from his pronouncements, the United States retains a "right" to the use of military force practically wherever there are zones of so-called "U.S. vital interests". The high-placed spokesman of the administration reckoned, in point of fact, all parts of the world among such zones.

In his speech McFarlane not only advocated the preparation for "conflicts" with the Soviet Union and, accordingly, for a further intensification of the arms race, but also tried to compromise the very idea of talks on arms control. He asserted that agreements in this field "do not necessarily reduce the level of arms".

Such pronouncements by high-placed officials of the administration are obviously designed to convince the U.S. electorate of the "correctness" of the anti-Soviet, militarist course of the White House. They fear that Reagan's aggressive policy may cost him the Presidency. There is every ground for such apprehensions: A public opinion poll taken by the Harris Institute has shown that a majority of Americans disapprove of the foreign policy of the administration and of the arms race unleashed by it.

HOUSE REJECTS FUNDING FOR NICARAGUAN REBELS

LD032044 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

During the discussion of the draft bill on appropriations for the activity of the U.S. special services in 1985, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress by the overwhelming majority of votes refused on Thursday to allocate to the White House 28 million dollars for the support of counter-revolutionary groupings waging the armed struggle against the lawful Government of Nicaragua. An amendment prohibiting allocations for these purposes from other federal funds was at the same time included in the draft.

The decision of American legislators reflects a negative attitude of broad sections of the population of the United States to the adventuristic policy of official Washington in Central America. Members of the House of Representatives can hardly be suspected of sympathies for the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. But they cannot fail to take into consideration the attitudes of voters, particularly in the year of election in the USA. And ordinary Americans declare ever more vigorously against the escalation of the aggressive actions of official Washington against Nicaragua. For they remember well another inglorious venture of the White House, its dirty war in Vietnam.

But the refusal of the House of Representatives to pay at the expense of the American taxpayers for the upkeep of hired bandits commiting outrages on Nicaraguan soil does not mean, however, that the White House will stop it undeclared war against Nicaragua. The White House will try to achieve the allocation of funds for these purposes through the Senate where the Republicans have the majority. Moreover, the actual expenditures of the Washington administration for the anti-Nicaraguan actions already now considerably surpass the sums officially allocated by the Congress for these purposes. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the House Intelligence Committee established, specifically, that not only the funds allocated by the Congress but also the Pentagon's funds were spent this year by the United States Central Intelligence Agency for the upkeep of mercenaries -- Somoza men.

Moreover, the White House coming up against difficulties in financing its ventures in Central America looks for the ways to continue criminal aggressive actions against Nicaragua. A wider recourse has been made of late to private U.S. capital for this purpose. U.S. corporations that were holding sway in Nicaragua for decades do not spare funds now to overthrow the Sandinist government for the regaining of their positions in the region would bring them more profits that the volumes of their handouts to Nicaraguan "contras".

Thus, waging the undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, the White House flouts norms of international law and also disregards the opinion of the highest legislative body of the United States.

PROMYSLOV RECEIVES GEORGE MCGOVERN, OTHERS

LD011306 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Vladimir Promyslov, head of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, received today a group of U.S. public figures who attend the meeting of representatives of Soviet and American public now under way in Moscow.

The guests were told about the activities of the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and of its Executive Committee, about the achievements in city development, the organization of the work of the public transport and the communal services.

George McGovern, a U.S. public figure, pointed out that members of the U.S. delegation had liked their staying in Moscow, that all those with whom they had met had been friendly with them, that the delegation had seen many interesting things in Moscow. He visited Moscow seven years ago. According to Mr. McGovern, much has changed since that time in the Soviet capital, for instance, he saw more goods in shops, and people began to wear better clothes. He liked very much the Moscow public transport and said that no other city had such beautiful metro stations as Moscow.

COMPOSITION, STRENGTH OF PRC ARMED FORCES VIEWED

OW031331 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] This station has received several letters asking about details of China's Armed Forces. Below is our answer to their questions:

According to official sources, the PRC's Armed Forces are comprised of the ballistic nuclear force, the Army, Air Force, Air Defense Units, and Navy. The Armed Police Corps, responsible for internal security, is also one of the service arms of the Chinese Armed Forces. The total strength of the Chinese Armed Forces exceeds 4 million.

The Chinese leaders have attached utmost attention to beefing up their ballistic nuclear force. Their ballistic nuclear force has doubled in recent years to a strength of about 100,000. According to MODERN HISTORY MONTHLY, China's Ballistic Nuclear Force has approximately 150 ballistic missile launching installations. The CHINA DAILY published in Beijing reported that the Chinese Armed Forces have built their first ballistic missile force.

The Chinese Armed Forces are mainly comprised of ground forces with a strength of over 3 million, including infantry, tank units, artillery, and other units. Its Air Force and Air Defense Units boast roughly 400,000 men, over 5,000 combat planes (including some 700 planes that can carry nuclear weapons). It has an almost 300,000-man-strong Navy belonging to the North Sea Fleet, the East Sea Fleet, and the South Sea Fleet.

PRC TO PUSH 'PRIVATE ENTERPRISE' IN COUNTRYSIDE

LD032216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing papers report that the State Council has adopted a decision on restructuring commodity circulation in the Chinese countryside. The document stresses the need to encourage the development of private enterprise among the peasantry and of competition between commercial enterprises under all forms of ownership. These measures, the Chinese papers point out, are aimed at strengthening market influences on agricultural production.

REACTION TO U.S. POLICY ON HIROSHIMA ANNIVERSARY

IZVESTIYA on U.S. Nuclear Policy

LD051219 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- "Years pass but the shadow of the mushroom clouds from the atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki does not grow any shorter," IZVESTIYA says in its leader. "Those days in August 1945, which flared up over the two Japanese cities with the gigantic clouds, claiming hundreds of thousands of lives and reducing to ashes thousands of peaceful homes, are not only history. Mankind faces the threat of a thousand Hiroshimas today. Imperialism has brought into our world a mass of ills, grief, and destitution, including the race in the deadliest weapons unleashed by the United States.

"As soon as nuclear weapons of mass destruction had been developed and used for the first time, the pillars of the Old World -- represented by the U.S. leadership -- immediately began to pin on them their hopes for defeating the object of their hate, the USSR. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were for the authors of that barbarous strategy 'testing ranges' and 'demonstration grounds.' Just as today, the planners of a 'limited nuclear war' disregard millions of human lives, especially in Europe, so in August of 1945 the death of hundreds of thousands of peaceful civilians was the least of the worries of those who saw the new weapons as 'the ramrod against Communism'."

"As soon as the nuclear arms race had been initiated, struggle unfolded on a world-wide scale against the gravest threat ever faced by mankind", the newspaper continues. "That struggle has always been spearheaded by our country together with other peace-loving governments and millions of people on all continents. Soviet Union initiated vigorous diplomatic efforts in the United Nations and at other international forums to outlaw weapons of mass destruction." "The Soviet proposals on qualifying nuclear war as a crime against humanity, on the comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and on prevention of the overwhelming majority of U.S. member-countries."

"Hiroshima day marked in Japan every year is the day on which the public at large in other countries as well display their resolve to prevent new, even more horrible Hiroshimas", the article says.

"It is well known whence the nuclear threat comes and those guilty of posing it will not escape either by false propaganda or by slander the wrath of the peoples. Everyone realises who was and remains the instigator of the wasteful and extremely dangerous arms race."

Soviet Peace Committee Statement

LD041145 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The Soviet Peace Committee isued a statement in connection with the 39th anniversary of the U.S. military's atomic bombings of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"Thirty-nine years ago," it said, "those cities suffered from atomic bombings which were carried out by American aviation without any special military need. Those senseless actions, which claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent Japanese citizens, including women, old people, and children, were a heinous crime against humanity."

Today Pentagon strategists are stubbornly out to launch another, even more dangerous round of the arms race, which is aggravating the international situation to the extreme.

A massive popular movement to stave off the threat of another world war and ensure peace, disarmament, and international security is mounting all over the world."

"In another anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet peace champions reiterate their solidarity with the progressive Japanese public's campaign to bring about a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons; counter a policy of remilitarizing Japan and attempts to drag it into U.S. military adventures in the Asian Pacific region; prevent calls by U.S. naval ships with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missiles aboard at Japanese ports; secure a genuine implementation of the 'three non-nuclear principles'; scrap the Japanese-American 'security treaty'; have American military bases removed from Japanese territory; and make certain that Japan will be peaceful and neutral."

"The Soviet Union, the Soviet peace champions invariably stand for eliminating all weapons of mass annihilation, first of all nuclear arms. Over the post-war years alone, the USSR has submitted to the United Nations more than 100 proposals aiming to stop and reverse the runaway arms race and then exclude it from the life of the peoples altogether."

"Following the program of peace for the 1980's elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet country is doing everything possible also in the current complicated international situation to fend off the threat of a world war and preserve peace for the living and future generations. It is this aim that is served by the new Soviet peace initiatives concerning a code of conduct to regulate relations between nuclear powers and a ban on the militarization of outer space."

"The growing nuclear threat from American imperialism," the Soviet Peace Committee said in the statement, "makes it urgent and imperative for all peace-loving antiimperialist forces to enhance their unity. To halt the nuclear arms race, ensure peace and security to all peoples of the planet, and prevent the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from recurring ever again -- such are demands of the peace-loving public of all countries."

WPC on U.S. Military Plan

LD041641 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki August 4 TASS -- The World Peace Council has called for observing Hiroshima Day on August 6 with massive public actions to ward off the threat of nuclear war. It said in a statement here that the rapid slide towards a nuclear catastrophe could be stopped by joint and active efforts of all peoples through such actions as an immediate freezing of nuclear arms.

The huge nuclear arsenals stockpiled today were several hundred times more powerful than the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nigasaki. Despite the fact that they had been dropped by the United States, the statement said, the Reagan administration refused today to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States was continuing to draw up plans of fighting "limited" and other nuclear wars and seeking to achieve military superiority by deploying first-strike missiles and developing space weapons, and positive talks to reduce and eliminate nuclear arms as soon as possible.

Hiroshima Day was a day when it was possible and essential to take broadest and vigorous actions in a united front in order to curb those who were playing with the fate of all humanity, the World Peace Council concluded.

ANTI-NUCLEAR ARMS WORLD MEETING RAPS U.S. POLICY

OW030721 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Vykhukhalev report]

[Text] An international meeting of the World onference Against Atonic and Hydrogen Bombs [Gensuikin] opened 1 August in Tokyo. Our Tokyo correspondent, Vykhukhalev, reports on the meeting as follows:

The meeting is being attended by 600 representatives from antiwar organizations of 37 countries, including the Soviet Union, and from 11 international institutions. The Gensuikin's international meeting is traditionally held during a season when people the world over recall the victims of the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The central theme of the meeting is a campaign to halt the arms race, realize a total and complete ban on nuclear arms, and step up solidarity among the world's peace forces.

In his opening speech, Kiichiro Onodera of the Japan Youth Council said that Washington was again maneuvering to lead Japan into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. He added that the measure to equip the U.S. Seventh Fleet with Tomahawk cruise missiles represents an outrageous infringement upon the three nonnuclear principles -- of not possessing, producing, and bringing in nuclear arms -- which Japan has imposed upon itself. He called the world's peace forces to rally around a campaign to remove nuclear threats and abolish stockpiled weapons of mass destruction.

Retired General (Tombocross), representative from Greece, said at the meeting: Through its deployment of new-type first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe, Washington has not only produced a threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but also posed a threat to all mankind, because the deployment has considerably increased the danger of worldwide nuclear war.

A speech by Ananyev, writer and Soviet delegation head, absorbed the attention of the participants. Mr Ananyev referred to Soviet peace proposals regarding disarmament. He said the Soviet Union was ready to accept proposals for restrictions and bans on all types of weapons should they respect the principle of reciprocity and not jeopardize the security of either side.

Speakers at the meeting have been stressing the significance of highly evaluating the solidarity among various ranks in international peace movement. Representatives from many countries pointed out that a force strong enough to remove deadly nuclear weapons can be formed only when people in all countries unite their antinuclear struggles.

The international meeting will be continued in three different places, first in Tokyo, then in Hiroshima, and finally in Nagasaki. Attendants at the meeting will participate in the last strentthof an annual peace march which is to reach Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the bombing anniversary.

Adopts Hiroshima Appeal

LD051515 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Hiroshima August 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and of Tomakawk cruise missiles on ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet dramatically escalated the threat of nuclear war and seriously aggravated the international situation, says the Hiroshima appeal approved today by participants in the international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

That appeal was adopted by a mass rally in Hiroshima on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the atomic bombing of that city by the U.S. Air Force. The rally, attended by more than 20,000 Japanese peace campaigners and by envoys from over 30 countries, including a delegation from the Soviet Union, introduced the Hirochima leg of the international conference for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL DISPUTES U.S. KAL VERSION

LD060631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] London, 5 Aug (TASS) -- The version fabricated by Washington regarding the flight of the South Korean Boeing 747, which was intercepted by Soviet air defense systems on 1 September of last year is false. This is demonstrated by the results of an investigation of some of the circumstances of this U.S. espionage action conducted by J. Keppel, former State Department employee which are published in THE OBSERVER. J. Keppel has established, in particular, that the radio messages supposedly sent by Boeing 747, that Washington refers to, "are false and were sent by a completely different South Korean airlines plane as a cover for the spy mission" of the aircraft that was flying along the 007 route.

The prominent U.S. expert also points out that the Boeing's 40-minute departure delay from Anchorage airport (Alaska state) [TASS parenthetical note] on the New York-Seoul route was not caused by bad weather conditions, as Washington maintains. In fact, it was necessary in order to make it possible to coordinate spy activities in the air.

As is well known, the South Korean Boeing was carrying out an espionage mission over Soviet territory for the American special services within the framework of a large-scale subversive operation in close coordination with the American reusable spacecraft Challenger, a Ferret-D spy satellite, and a U.S. Air Force RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft.

JAPANESE EXPERT CITED ON KAL 'PROVOCATION'

LD061017 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 6 TASS -- An act of provocation involving the South Korean spy plane, acts of intervention in Central America, attempts to subvert people's rule in Poland, and the unprecedented scope of other dirty operations of the U.S. secret services all over the world are components of the Reagan administration's integrated plan of escalating international tension, the prominent Japanese military expert and journalist Akio Yamakawa says in the journal GUNJA MINRON.

Quoting American sources, he says that way back at the beginning of 1983, four "teams" were set up under the President of the United States. They consist of top White House, CIA, Pentagon, and State Department officials who supervise and coordinate subversive operations all over the world.

They have reporting to them a network of career intelligence officers who personally supervise in different countries acts of terrorism, the feeding of false information to the mass media, etc. It is characteristic of their operations that they try to ensure that anti-Soviet and anti-communist acts of provocation involve as many victims as possible, and for this reason have the greatest "shock effect." The most graphic example of this sort, the author stresses, is the "incident" with the South Korean plane sent on a spy mission into Soviet airspace in September last year.

From the outset, U.S. secret services closely followed its flight over sensitive military facilities of the Soviet Union, using for the purpose a satellite, ships, spy planes, and ground-based radar, the author continues. At the same time, they did everything possible to pass off the South Korean airliner as a special reconnaissance plane. To this end it rendezvoused at a preset spot with a RC-135 spy plane patrolling along the Soviet border. That plane is virtually impossible to distinguish from the civilian Boeing-747 on radar screen. After that, the South Korean liner followed the RC-135 course deep into Soviet territory while the spy plane had covertly veered away. The Reagan administration well knew that the provocative flight of the Boeing-747 would be stopped, but the White House accepted that in cold blood in order to be able, in addition to gaining intelligence information, to launch a large-scale propaganda operation against the USSR.

Akio Yamakawa says that all the "documentary evidence" made public by Washington in connection with that incident was fabricated or censored by the CIA. The "propaganda support" of the invasion of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and acts of subversion against Poland followed similar scenarios.

Dirty acts of provocation and spying have become under the Reagan administration a major component of the strategy of the United States, which tries to tip the balance of forces in its favour and to use sophisticated misinformation to incite the world public against socialist countries and the national-liberation movement, Akio Yamakawa stresses.

KARACHI REPORTS CRASH OF SOVIET CARGO PLANE

BK041726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] A Soviet cargo aircraft on its way to Tashkent crashed near Nawabshah between 1700 and 1800 [1200 GMT to 1300 GMT] today. The Soviet aircraft, which was on its way from Aden to Tashkent, had to land at Karachi at 1500 [1000 GMT] today due to some technical fault. After necessary repairs, the aircraft took off for Tashkent. However, according to a latter report, it crashed near Nawabshah. The aircraft was carrying 8 crew members and 10 passengers. Search parties of Army, the civil aviation authorities, and civil administration had already rushed to the area. So far, there is no report about the fate of those on board the plane.

The Soviet Embassy in Islamabad has been informed about it.

9 Bodies Recovered

BK050653 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] A Soviet cargo plane crashed near Nawabshah yesterday while on its way to Tashkent from Aden via Karachi. A Civil Aviation Department spokesman has said that nine bodies have been recovered from the plane wreckage.

PAKISTAN'S MILITARY RECEIVING NEW U.S. WEAPONS

LD031703 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Pakistan's military authorities surrounded the ceremony held recently at the air base in Sargoda, in Punjab Province, with unusual pomp. Military bands issued loud music and the golden shoulder pieces of Pakistan's top brass, who had come to attend the ceremony, sparkled in the sun. What brought them there? Viktor Vinogradov comments:

The ceremony was prompted by the forming of Pakistan's first air wing, consisting solely of advanced American F-16 fighter-bombers. The regime of General Ziaul Haq has long dreamed of obtaining modern delivery vehicles for nuclear arms and the dream came true. However, this is only the beginning. Soon, when the entire consignment of 10 such planes is delivered, 40 F-16 fighter bombers will form the basis of the combat capability of Pakistan's Air Force. Taking off from the air base in Sargoda and from other airfields where the new air wings are to be based, F-16's will pose a threat to facilities located deep inside India and other countries adjoining Pakistan. They will also keep within their range vast areas in the Persian Gulf zone. As a result, the menace of a military -- indeed nuclear -- attack will sharply heighten for the region of South and Southwest Asia.

Considering Islamabad's claims to virtually all neighboring countries, the situation acquires a truly ominous tinge. Not only the command of Pakistan's Air Force is triumphant, admirals are also pleased. Lately, Pakistan's Navy has received an additional 10 warships of different classes, built in the United States, Britain, and other countries; all of them equipped with advanced Harpoon missiles capable of reaching targets on land and in the seas. Pakistan received them from the United States. And new purchases are in the offing; these include several missile-carrying destroyers and antisubmarines ships. According to reliable sources, the command of Pakistan's Navy is planning to order an advanced aircraft carrier in a Western country. Pakistan's land troops get new combat equipment at even higher rates. This involves M-48 and M-60 tanks, artillery systems, helicopters, and different types of missile installations.

All this weaponry is largely of American make, delivered in the framework of a complex transaction worth $3.2 billion. Islamabad signed this deal with Washington in 1981. Naturally Pakistan's neighbors are watching this militaristic fever closely. All this activity by Pakistani authorities belongs to the framework of aggressive plans worked out in Washington. Facts show that Pakistan has been assigned a leading role in implementing American strategy in the vast region of South and Southwest Asia plus the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

Washington needs a militarily strong Pakistan in the unseemly role of regional policeman and as an instrument for putting into effect the expansion of plans of the Reagan administration with regard to Asia and the adjoining regions. The large-scale deliveries of advanced equipment from the Pentagon's arsenals fully serve these selfish goals.

PAKISTAN URGES BEIJING TO ACCEPT AFGHAN CAMPS

LD031717 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] It has been learned that during his recent visit to China the Pakistani foreign minister, Yaqub Ali Khan, asked the Beijing leadership that some of the camps of Afghan terrorists be moved from Pakistan to China. He argued that more advanced American weapons had begun arriving in the camps and that training in their use can be conducted only in China. Well-informed circles say that three camps of Afghan terrorists have already been moved from Pakistan to China.

INDIA'S GANDHI SAYS CIA 'INCITES' SEPARATISTS

LD060713 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 6 TASS -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Ganhi accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of complicity with the separatists operating in the country. Washington's spy agency incites certain elements in India to separatism, she said at a mass rally in Himachal Paradesh. During independence struggle, according to her, foreign powers instigated in every way intercommunal strife in the country. At present, external forces are again provoking disorder in India. The prime minister called upon the people to repel the intervention of foreign powers in the internal affairs of the country and their attempts to subvert India's national unity.

The Indian head of government denounced the massive supplies of U.S. armaments to Pakistan. The Western powers are pursuing unseemly aims, she stressed. They have an interest not in helping the developing countries but in making them military allies in a possible global conflict.

India is a peace-loving country, the prime minister said. She seeks to live in peace and friendship with all countries, particularly her neighbours. We want to build a strong India so as to achieve progress and a better life for our people, Indira Gandhi stated. We have no dark schemes towards other countries.

TASS Kills Item

Moscow TASS in English on 6 August at 1026 GMT transmits the following service message: "Attention subscribers, please kill our item No 4-11 "TASS"

Item No 4-11 refers to preceding item in which India's Gandhi was reported to have said that "Washington's spy agency incites certain elements in India to separatism."

INDIA 'CANNOT TOLERATE' U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD031818 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi August 3 TASS -- Speaking at a session of the Indian Parliament under way here, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pointed out that Pakistan is deploying on the border with India up-to-date armaments it received from the USA.

We have absolutely no doubts that these weapons will be used against India, Indira Gandhi said. Besides that, the deliveries of U.S. armaments poison the overall atmosphere at the South Asian subcontinent precisely at a time when India is persistently trying to create an atmosphere of peace and goodneighbourliness in South Asia. We cannot tolerate the deliveries of U.S. weapons, the prime minister said.

The head of the Indian Government told members of Parliament that the question of India's concern over the deliveries of U.S. weapons to Pakistan was posed by the Indian Government to the U.S. Administration also during the latest visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush to India. But the U.S. side paid no attention to our stand, Indira Gandhi said.

KASPAROV ON ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION IN INDIA

LD030316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 2 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] A mass protest demonstration against crude U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign India has taken place in the Indian capital in front of the American Embassy. It is stressed that leading figures from the ruling party, the Indian National Congress, and representatives of opposition parties and from the most varied sections of society took part in that demonstration. Participants in the demonstration demanded that the U.S. authorities put an end to actions aimed at undermining India's national unity and territorial integrity. I ask my colleague, Igor Charikov, to comment on this event:

[Charikov] Such an impressive demonstration in Delhi, both in terms of its mass character and political range of participants, is indeed a serious event, upon which all the foreign press has focused attention. It is being appraised as India's answer to the anti-Indian campaign being inflamed by Washington, and with particular ferocity of late. This answer means that India is fully determined not to allow its sovereignty to be encroached upon.

The matter concerns U.S. Administration attempts to destabilize Indira Gandhi's government through all-around support for separatist elements in the State of Punjab. This support is expressed in direct complicity with the rebels to incite Punjab's separation from India and the creation of a so-called independent state of Khalistan on its territory. Facts testifying to the U.S. special services' involvement in recent disorder in Punjab are in abundance and well known. Through the Indira Gandhi government's efforts, the situation in that state has begun to retun to normal, a situation viewed with satisfaction by India herself and her friends, but not by the enemy camp.

There has been one after another hostile U.S. acts with regard to India. One of them was official: The House of Representative Foreign Affairs Committee decided to hold special hearings on Punjab, where, in the opinion of American congressmen, human rights are being violated.

The Indian newspaper PATRIOT evaluated this congressional decision as testimony -- I quote -- of intentions to again stir up the fading hotbeds of separatism in order to provoke disorders and attain the territorial division of India. [end quote]

Two other actions have been directed against India -- outwardly it is as if they do not originate from the White House, but, nonetheless, their traces lead to Pennsylavania Avenue and certainly to Langley, a Washington suburb where CIA Headquarters is located: A noisy anti-Indian assemblage of separatists took place in New York a couple of days ago, where calls were loudly made for the territorial partitioning of India. The American authorities in no way hindered this medley. Nor did they take measures to stop hooligan -- you can't call them anything else -- escapades by Punjab extremists at the Olympiad in Los Angeles, when the latter tore up the national flag of India during a hockey match, brandished anti-government slogans, and crudely insulted Indian athletes.

The Indian press sums up all of these provocative actions -- the notorious congressional hearings, the anti-Indian assemblage in New York, and finally the hooligan escapade at the Olympiad -- as nothing other than (?aspects) of a plot aimed against India's existing government.

How has India displeased Washington so much? The answer is simple: India is conducting a consistent independent course in internal and foreign policy and acts in the world arena as a power interested in preserving and strengthening peace on the subcontinent and on the whole Asiatic mainland, and turning the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free zone. This very course does not suit the imperialist circles in the United States.

DRA'S KARMAL LEAVES USSR AFTER 'BRIEF STAY'

LD031418 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left for home today after a brief stay in the Soviet Union.

KORNILOV SAYS U.S. TO 'ESCALATE' WAR AGAINST DRA

LD051448 Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved additional multi-million appropriations for the programme of "covert aid" to counter-revolutionary gangs raiding the territory of sovereign Afghanistan.

Armed acts of provocation against the People's Republic of Afghanistan began immediately after the people of that country had in April 1978 crowned their national liberation struggle with victory in a revolution which had opened for the Afghans a way to a new and better life. Nowadays more than 80 camps and bases have been set up in Pakistani territory through the efforts of the USA and its secret services. These bases and camps are used to put together, train, and equip gangs of bandits under the supervision of CIA "specialists", to be sent into Afghanistan and terrorize the people of that country. In 1983 alone, the Washington administration spent on armed raids into Afghanistan more than 150 million dollars. The latest decision of the House of Representatives is fresh proof that the "Reagan team" intends to continue to escalate the "undeclared war" unleashed against democratic Afghanistan and its people.

The attempts of the U.S. leadership to use armed provocations and acts of intervention to reverse "unwelcome developments in Afghanistan" are a component of the overall foreign policy of the U.S. Administration. The same methods are used by the U.S. leaders in many other parts of the world, for instance, in Central America and the Caribbean. It follows from press reports that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is now spending on the "undeclared war" against revolutionary Nicaragua roughly 80 million dollars, supplying more than 14,000 counter-revolutionaries with "everything they need". And what can we say about the piratic seizure of sovereign Grenada by the U.S. Marines or about the attempts made by Washington in conspiracy with the Zionist aggressor to force the long-suffering Lebanon to accept what suits Reagan and company? Facts show over and over again that terror and banditry have been institutionalized by the Washington administration as official policy.

The leaders of the Washington administration spend legions of words and tons of paper in posing as proponents of "international morality" and champions of democracy and human rights. The aggressive course of the United States and the subversive and provocative actions of the CIA graphically show what is the true worth of the rhetoric of Washington officials. The U.S. leaders would like to use that rhetoric to camouflage their imperial ambitions and hegemonistic course, the purpose of which is to ensure domination of sovereign countries and peoples.

BAKHTAR CITED ON PRC ARMS FOR AFGHAN REBELS

PM031453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arming Killers"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Aug -- The BAKHTAR agency has reported that during a recent DRA People's Armed Forces' operation against bandit formations infiltrated from abroad, a large quantity of Chinese-made weapons was captured: recoilless guns, ammunition for mortars and grenade launchers, and submachineguns.

A responsible spokesman for the Republic's security organs declared that some of the submachineguns were loaded with dumdum-type explosive bullets, whose use, as is known, is prohibited by the relevant international conventions.

Deliveries of such arms to Afghan bandits, BAKHTAR emphasizes, attest to the widening of Beijing's interference in the DRA's internal affairs and to its total disregard for international norms.

AFGHAN REBELS SUFFER 'ONE DEFEAT AFTER ANOTHER'

PM041445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Defeated"]

[Text] Kabul -- The ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution had been pinning considerable hopes on this summer. According to the plan, it was to have been a period of the "greatest success" in the year of the "sacred struggle to defend Islam" which they has announced. Their hopes, however, were unjustified.

The counterrevolution's plans were wrecked by the active operations of the DRA Armed Forces. The Afghan mass media nearly everyday report new successes by Army units, subunits of the Sarandoy (the people's militia), and the security organs in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gang formations. Thus, in Khvajeh Ghar District, Takhar Province, a major gang belonging to the so-called "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" was destroyed. Large trophies were seized, including 3 Chinese-Manufactured large-caliber machineguns, 5 U.S. mortars, 24 missiles shipped from the United States, 2 radio stations, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Government forces also routed 2 counterrevolutionary headquarters and killed 45 bandits in the settlement of (Turkhay), Parwan Province, and wiped out a gang in Helmand Province.

The DRA Armed Forces' successful actions are greatly aided by help from the local population. The peasants, tired of the dushmans' terror and extortion, are increasingly often staging armed resistance to the bandits. Moreover, convinced of the senseless, antipeople nature of the undeclared war, counterrevolutionary groups are increasingly breaking with their past. Some are quitting the struggle and declaring themselves neutral -- as was the case with a group in Bamian Province. However, most former bandits turn their weapons against the enemies of the Afghan people, merging with the DRA Armed Forces' personnel.

The recent events in Afghanistan convincingly attest that, despite generous and all-around aid from abroad, the Afghan counterrevolution has no future and is suffering one defeat after another.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PROFILES OFFICER WOUNDED IN DRA

PM051441 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 August 1984 in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel G. Miranovich under the "Military Character" rubric and the heading "Echo of the High Mountains," recounting the injuries Lieutenant Colonel G. Loshkarev received during a minesweeping operation in the DRA. Sappers in Afghanistan, the author writes, have to deal with U.S., British, Egyptian, West German, Italian, Chinese, and Pakistani mines and each one requires its own "approach" Loshkarev was "blown up" by an "Italian-made" mine and airlifted out to Kabul, where he underwent an operation, and subsequently to Tashkent. He was determined to stay in the Army and after a long and painful convalescence, undergone at times with "tears in his eyes," he returned to his old unit in the DRA as a colonel and the first person in the Ground Forces to be awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" first class.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS RETURN OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

PM031451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Refugees Returning"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Aug -- More than 5,000 DRA inhabitants who left their motherland under the influence of false imperialist propaganda recently returned to the Spin Buldak and Panivai Districts of Qandahar Province.

The BAKHTAR agency has reported that a group of inhabitants of Baghlan and Badghis Provinces has also returned from abroad. They have assured the DRA revolutionary government that they will defend the April Revolution's gains and deal a worthy rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction that are trying to halt the process of the DRA's progressive and democratic development.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON INDOCHINA PEACE PROPOSALS

PM041430 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Grammatchikov: "Following the Correct Course; the Constructive Position of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea"]

[Text] For decades Southeast Asia was the arena for bloody wars. It continues even now to be one of the planet's "trouble spots." The rumble of explosions is again being heard and people are again dying there. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the establishment of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness in that region is an important international problem.

The three fraternal countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea -- are conducting a stubborn struggle to achieve this noble aim. They are conducting it under exceptionally complex conditions. After all, the imperialists view the continent of Asia as another, eastern, front in the struggle against the socialist states. They would also like to turn Southeast Asia into a springboard for military adventures. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism are again striving to establish their supremacy here. Thus the Washington administration is openly stating that the United States intends to sharply increase its military presence in the region and to site chemical weapons and nuclear cruise missiles there.

The United States is intensively striving to militarize the ASEAN countries and turn that regional grouping into a military-political bloc. Shipments of U.S. weapons and combat hardware to the association's states are increasing every year.

Using the colonialists' traditional "divide and rule" method, Washington is trying to exacerbate the confrontation between the socialist states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. The U.S. Administration is implementing all the militarist preparations in Southeast Asia to the accompaniment of a propaganda barrage about some kind of "Soviet" and "Vietnamese" threat. The imaginary "Kampuchean problem" is blown up in every possible way and speculation surrounding the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in the PRK continues unabated. The United States officially supports the "coalition" composed of motley groupings of reactionary Khmer emigres. It is not a secret to anyone that the "coalition" is just a cover for the Pol Pot gangs.

It is significant that Washington gives a hostile reception to any move by the ASEAN countries that favors developing a dialogue with the Indochinese states. General B. Murdani, commander in chief of Indonesia's Armed Forces, had only to state following a trip to Hanoi that Vietnam in no way threatens Southeast Asia but, on the contrary, has common goals with ASEAN, to produce an immediate outcry from Washington. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam rushed to announce that he fundamentally disagreed with the general's opinion.

The strength of the U.S. pressure on the ASEAN states was attested by the resolution on the "Kampuchean problem" adopted at the recent conference of the association's foreign ministers. This document crudely distorts the Indochinese states' policy. A part was clearly played by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who later visited the conference to scare the ASEAN states with the threats allegedly posed by the USSR and Vietnam.

Nothing is further from the truth than these allegations. It is common knowledge that Vietnam, which was a victim of aggression in the recent past, has never fought against the ASEAN countries and has no intention of doing so in the present or the future. As for the USSR, it is the only great power that has never conducted combat actions in Southeast Asia and, naturally, it threatens no one there.

The Indochinese countries resolutely rebuff the encroachments of imperialist reaction and the forces that form a bloc with it on their sovereignty and freedom, which were won in a severe struggle. The borders of the SRV and Laos are reliably defended. The defenders of the PRK inflict crushing blows on the Pol Pot cutthroats who make incursions into Kampuchean territory.

At the same time, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, coordinating their actions, actively favor a negotiated settlement of all disputed issues existing in Southeast Asia. They have put forward a package of constructive proposals which, were they to be implemented, would ensure an atmosphere of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. The resolutions of the now regular conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers attest to their sincere desire for peace and the establishment of goodneighborly relations with other states. The common thread running through these resolutions is the notion that a global resolution of the problem linked with peace and stability in Southeast Asia could be achieved, "on the basis of a withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, an end to foreign interference, and the creation of a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are also prepared for a partial settlement of relations with the countries of the region. For instance, they propose creating security zones on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border. The decision by the Governments of Vietnam and Kampuchea on a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from the PRK was a new manifestation of the Indochinese countries' goodwill. We recall that a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers has already taken place twice before. This has become possible in connection with the further strengthening of the PRK's security and stability.

The Indochinese states consistently advocate the holding of a regional or international conference on the problem of Southeast Asia. They have repeatedly reaffirmed their readiness to restore relations of friendship and goodneighborliness with the PRK on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The proposals previously made by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to conclude bilateral or multilateral treaties on nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs remain in force.

The appeal voiced at the recent conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to immediately commence dialogue on the basis of the already existing proposals from the Indochinese and ASEAN countries was evidence of the sincere desire to normalize relations with the ASEAN states.

It is indisputable that both the Indochinese countries and the other states of the region are objectively interested in coordinating mutual contacts and easing tension. The policy of the Indochinese countries, dictated by sincere concern for peace in the region, is increasingly being understood in Southeast Asia and other regions.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries fully support the constructive foreign policy course of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. "We," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "fully approve of the constructive position and peace-loving initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which, while courageously opposing the assaults of imperialism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia, are making an appeal for mutual understanding and the normalization of relations between states in the region and for it to be turned into a zone of peace and stability." The Soviet Union's support for the Indochinese countries' constructive initiatives was solidly reaffirmed during the recent meetings between the leaders of the three fraternal Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is prepared, as it has repeatedly stated, to participate together with the UN Security Council permanent members in guaranteeing accords which might be achieved between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN members.

The constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese states aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia are an important contribution to the socialist countries' common struggle to ensure world peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDACITES VNA ON PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM041820 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Armed Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug -- According to VNA reports, Vietnamese troops in the district of Vi Xuyen, Ha Iuyen Province, continued to repulse armed Chinese provocations during the final days of July. The Chinese troops subjected populated areas in the district to artillery and mortar fire on 30 July.

The Vietnamese troops subunits and militiamen are resisting the attempts to violate the border.

The newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, stresses that the last 4 months are evidence of an escalation of China's armed actions against the SRV's six northern border provinces. Beijing the newspaper writes, has transferred several army corps to the border together with artillery, engineer, and transport units, thus extremely exacerbating the situation there.

Chinese military subunits of up to battalion and regiment strength have been moved in to capture several heights on Vietnamese territory in Ha Iuyen, Cao Bang, and Lang Son Provinces. Numerous military fortifications have been erected, and new artillery positions have been prepared from which SRV population centers and economic targets are regularly shelled; as a result, many schools, hospitals, and food storage facilities as well as crops and plantations have been destroyed. Most of the Vietnamese civilians killed or injured are women, old people, and children.

China's actions over the last few months, NHAN DAN points out, are a component of its far-reaching plans for varied subersive activity against the SRV and a stepping up of the moral, political, economic, and military pressure on socialist Vietnam.

SRV ENVOY ON GULF OF TONKIN ANNIVERSARY

LD031954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 84

[commentary by Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR -- in Vietnamese fading into superimposed Russian translations]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists staged the so-called Gulf of Tonkin incident twenty years ago, in order to unleash aerial warfare against North Vietnam. They also wanted to commit aggression against South Vietnam, with the aim of suppressing the revolution there and turning North Vietnam back to the stone age.

The U.S. imperialists brought over 600,000 troops to South Vietnam from the United States and the satellite countries. They dropped 7,850,000 tons of bombs on our country, and spent over $352 billion on the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

But the Vietnamese people, led by their Communist Party, founded and hardened by Ho Chi Minh, rose up to fight the aggressors. Thanks to the assistance and support of all progressive mankind, and primarily the Soviet Union and the socialist countries the Vietnamese people defeated the U.S. imperialists, liberated the south of the country, reunited the homeland, and led the entire country along a socialist path, thus making a worthy contribution to the common struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism.

The Vietnamese people always receive powerful support and tremendous assistance from the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people. On behalf of the Communist Party, the government, and people of Vietnam, I would like to express sincere thanks for this valuable support and help.

As we mark the 20th anniversary of the Gulf of Tonkin incident, we appeal to mankind to increase its vigilance in face of the plans of U.S. imperialism and international reaction. They continue to resort to insidious schemes of this kind to create tension in various regions of the world. We assert our total support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and for the measures taken by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to ensure peace and international security.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, has said: Solidarity and collaboration with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of the CPV and Vietnamese state's foreign policy.

May I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, great success in implementing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee that are directed toward perfecting developed socialism and safeguarding peace throughout the world.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES THAI ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

LD031725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin received the delegation of the National Assembly of Thailand, led by its chairman, Mongkhonnawin. Comrade Kuznetsov drew his guests' attention to the broad-scale initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community aimed at halting the arms race and disarmament and at strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Emphasis was placed on the need to increase the efforts of all large and small peace-loving states and to step up the activity of parliamentarians with the aim of freeing mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The visit of the Thai National Assembly delegation has passed successfully, Mongkhonnawin stated. "We are satisfied with our trip around the country, which enabled the members of the delegation to acquaint themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with their noteworthy successes in developing their state.

The delegation had a meeting today with the chairman of the Soviet of the Union and members of permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. An exchange of information took place on the structure and activities of the parliaments of the two countries.

PRAVDA ON KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMY, FOREIGN TIES

PM031415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent Ye. Fadeyev: "Won By Revolution. People's Kampuchea: Following the Road of Transformations"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh -- The PRK is advancing along a new path, strengthening its socioeconomic development gains.

"Our revolution is making steady progress," Chea Sim, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee Politburo member and PRK National Assembly chairman, said in conversation. "As a result of our advance we have achieved significant successes. The chief achievement is the victory over famine, which had continued to kill off people who had miraculously survived the genocide regime. Today the food problem has in a sense been basically solved. We are successfully repulsing the frantic attacks by various remnants, which are intended to undermine the legitimate system unanimously acknowledged by the people."

Let us look back at the main results of the country's development in 1983. More than 2 million metric tons of rice were obtained. Whereas grain crops were sown on only 700,000 hectares in 1979, nearly three times as many hectares were sown last year. Sugar cane, jute, and cotton are growing. Tens of thousands of mutual labor assistance teams are operating in the Kampuchean countryside.

Fishermen are maintaining their catch rate; approximately 74,000 metric tons of products were procured from the sea in 1983. Rubber plantations have sprung up. There are now 50,000 hectares of hevea. Many industrial enterprises, including textile and food enterprises, are active again. Transport workers -- seamen and river and railroad workers -- are actively performing their national economic service.

There have been a number of KPRP Central Committee plenums and conferences since the beginning of the year. Party members and cadre personnel were given the task of devoting all their energy to fulfilling decisions aimed at stimulating national economic development and implementing the directives of the 4th KPRP Congress and defending the gains of the January revolution.

The stabilization process is evident throughout Kampuchea, but much remains to be done. The national economic plans pay much attention to agricultural development. The plan is to increase the rice growing area to 2.5 million hectares and the number of water buffalo to 1.5 million. The government has also elaborated a system of measures to further develop industry and transport and establish efficient management in all sectors of the economy.

Chea Sim added that the ruling party's correct course and firm leadership in mobilizing the masses for the solution of paramount problems are the source of the Kampuchean revolution's victories. He stressed the significance of party building, and of the education and tempering of Communists. It is primarily the working class that is the KPRP's future. If the working class is strong, the party and state will be strong as well. The strengthening of the workers' ranks is one of the chief tasks of the party and all mass public organizations, particularly such a powerful social development factor as the trade union federation. The future of the country and party are also largely dependent on the activity of the Kampuchean Association of Revolutionary Youth. Only by rallying patriotic forces and strengthening party and state apparatus components will it be possible to ensure ultimate success in the national rebirth of the motherland....

Proletarian internationalism and Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean militant solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states are an inspiration to the young republic. The Khmer friends believe that the PRK's victories are bound up with the Soviet Union's effective assistance. Our cooperation is steadily deepening and widening. One could provide many examples of this: The creation of educational establishments and construction of power stations, the restoration of hevea and cotton plantations and irrigation systems, the organization of a maritime transport service, and the training of national cadres.

At the recent Soviet-Kampuchean talks in Moscow, the sides expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between the two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The participants at the talks discussed ways of deepening and improving bilateral economic cooperation. An agreement was signed on setting up a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission on trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

The talks confirmed anew the Soviet Union's total solidarity with the peace-loving course of the PRK, which joins with Vietnam and Laos in advocating the creation of an atmosphere of trust and goodneighborliness in Southeast Asia and its transformation into a zone of peace...

It was noted at the 4th KPRP Congress that People's Kampuchea considers itself part of the great family of socialist countries and that its sacred duty is to constantly strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, and the communist movement.

The PRK's international prestige is growing. Foreign Minister Hun Sen's recent tour of African countries was convincing evidence of this. "The results achieved during the trip," the paper KAMPUCHEA writes, "dealt a further blow to the imperialists and reactionary forces' plans to isolate People's Kampuchea in the international arena." Kampuchea's foreign policy, as its Constitution says, is independence, peace and nonalignment. The country, together with Vietnam and Laos, is unswervingly following these principles. The three fraternal Indochinese states are actively pursuing a constructive course toward normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, are proposing the settlement of disputes through dialogue, and are making a concrete contribution to the normalization of the political climate in the region. For example, the third withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers, who returned home after carrying out their international duty, was such a step.

Yes, it is the Kampucheans themselves who have determined their motherland's social system. No one from the outside has the right to interfere in their internal affairs. Bandit formations comprised of a variety of Khmer riffraff are still trying to step up their provocations to hinder the building of a new life and to undermine the achievements of the January revolution. It is therefore important today, the party points out, to launch throughout the country extensive propaganda of Kampuchea's achievements during the years of people's power, which are visible in all spheres, and to vigorously work to expose the futility of the efforts of enemies of all kinds. It becomes clearer with each passing day that no one can reverse the Republic's political and socioeconomic development.

FEDONIN ON NEW ZEALAND BREAK WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD041307 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Southeast Asia correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin report]

[Text] The Government of New Zealand has broken up diplomatic relations with South Africa. There was a South African Consulate in New Zealand till recently. In the opinion of local observers, it was primarily concerned with carrying out propaganda in favor of the regime of apartheid rather than with performing its direct functions. The closure of the South African Consulate was one of the election promises of the Labour Party which emerged victorious from recent general elections. The Labour Party also promised to close the country's ports to foreign ships with nuclear weapons aboard. As the prime minister of New Zealand has confirmed, this decision won't be revised.

Official Washington has responded with outright irritation to the independent line in foreign policy taken by the government and supported by the voters. It is trying to exert pressure on New Zealand to make it return onto the road of unconditional support of United States policy. Yet, the Labour leaders of New Zealand, as press reports indicate, are not going to yield to the U.S. pressure and intend to keep their promises to the voters.

PAP REPORT ON LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS CITED

LD031445 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 3 TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP has circulated a report which says, in particular, that a United States representative in Warsaw has notified that the U.S. Government intends to restore scientific exchanges with Poland and is also ready to restore the right for the airliners of the Polish air company "LOT" to make flights and land in the United States. The U.S. Government made this readiness dependent on its assessment of whether the amnesty announced by the Polish Sejm will be carried out to the full.

As is known, the PAP report says, the Polish Government's stand on the question of the U.S. policy with regard to Poland was most fully and clearly set out in the Polish Government's note of November 3, 1983, to the U.S. Government. The estimates contained in it have not lost their importance and topicality in any way. The Polish public has had and has the right to expect a full and constructive reply to the note, i.e., in particular, the lifting of the unlawful sanctions imposed upon Poland by the U.S. Government and, under its pressure, by some other Western countries. It is a question first of all of restoration of normal customs status in trade relations and the normalisation of financial credit relations. It is these sanctions that have dealt the heaviest blow on the Polish people, resulting in losses in the Polish economy, the losses which already amount to 13,000 million dollars.

The Polish public expects an unconditional lifting of the unlawful sanctions and compensation by the United States for these material as well as other losses incurred. This time, too, this is passed over in silence in the U.S. offers.

After an analysis of the taken decisions, it becomes clear, however, the PAP news agency goes on, that the U.S. Government is not prepared for full normalisation of relations based on respect for the sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic, observance of the principles of non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual implementation of treaties and agreements. On the contrary, the United States continues to link its steps with political conditions which are actually an interference in the Polish authorities' decisions. How much more time is needed for Washington to realise that Polish affairs are decided upon in Poland and the amnesty is not some concession under the pressure of someone's conditions but is the result of the process of the normalisation of life in our country and consistent implementation of the programme of the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REPORTS NORMALIZATION

LD041234 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 4 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has had a meeting to examine the political situation in the country, PAP news agency reported.

It was stressed at the meeting that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland has greatly influenced the process of normalizing the situation in the country. The anniversary of the socialist state, the PAP report said, has made it possible to demonstrate a wide panorama of its achievements in political, economic and cultural fields. "The participation of delegations from friendly socialist countries in jubilee celebrations has convincingly underlined the consolidation of fraternal links between our countries and peoples", PAP said.

The Polish Council of Ministers pointed out that the mass media as well as officials in the West have again indulged in their comments on the amnesty law adopted by the Polish Sejm in making attempts at interference in Poland's internal affairs. The Polish Government vigorously rejects such attempts, the PAP report said.

POLISH LEADERS THANK USSR FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM031129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council, and Council of Ministers, all our country's working people, and ourselves, we cordially thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Communists, and all Soviet people for their congratulations and wishes in connection with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the People's Poland.

The four decades elapsed since the proclamation, in July 1944, of the manifesto of the Polish national liberation committee defining a program for progressive changes in the field of the state system have fully confirmed the correctness of the path of socialist development chosen at the time. Poland's rebirth as a democratic state in which the urban and rural working people took power into their hands was a historically important triumph for the idea of social justice and proletarian internationalism. The allied ties of friendship linking People's Poland with the USSR, born in the joint struggle against Hitlerism and cemented in the next 40 years, are an abiding value. They are a great gain for both our fraternal peoples. The tremendous achievements of the 40-year history of People's Poland are an indisputable fact which is, to a considerable degree, the result of all-around cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples and also of the aid given to our country -- both in the past and now -- by the fraternal Soviet Union. We fully share the view that Polish-Soviet cooperation, whose horizons already extend to the end of this century, serve the vital interests of both our states and peoples. We are sure that Polish-Soviet friendship, which is based on the ideological unity of the PZPR and the CPSU, will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples as well as in the interests of the entire community of socialist states and the cause of peace throughout the world.

For our part we send you, dear comrades, the most cordial greetings and wishes for further successes in the cause of communist building in the Soviet Union.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

MARCHUK WRITES ON USSR-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION

For the Budapest MTI report on an article by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on scientific-technological cooperation with Hungary, published in the 25 July issue of NEPSZABADSAG, see page F 1 of the 3 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

NORWAY BECOMING U.S. BRIDGEHEAD FOR AGGRESSION

LD032101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The Norwegian FRIHETEN has reported that U.S. AWACS aircraft are carrying out constant air espionage from Norwegian territory against the Soviet Union and the countries of northern Europe. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from Stockholm.

[Gubernatorov] The press in northern European countries has on more than one occasion drawn the attention of the local public to the activities by the United States and NATO in the region, first and foremost in Norway. These activities endanger the cause of peace. Taking into account the fact that Norway is an immediate neighbor of the Soviet Union on land, and is in the Arctic region, the strategists in the Pentagon and NATO assign this country the role, in their geostrategic constructions, of a forward bridgehead for possible aggression against the USSR and other socialist states. It is known, for instance, that the U.S. AWACS spy aircraft, based in Norway, can be used not only for reconnaissance, but also for putting on target strategic bombers equipped with first-strike nuclear weapons.

A program is being actively carried out for stockpiling on Norwegian territory heavy military equipment and gear for U.S. Marines in the event of a so-called crisis situation. Two of 11 planned stations for the Loran-c radio navigational system are already built and operational. As the Norwegian DAGBLADET said, these stations are primarily intended to serve U.S. atomic submarines and to put their nuclear missiles on target. An agreement concluded 10 years ago between the United States and Norway has also come to light; this makes it incumbent upon Norway to receive at its airports U.S. military aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

Norway's involvement in the militaristic preparations of the United States and NATO are creating an atmosphere of tension in northern Europe. Such a course damages the peaceful and good-neighborly relations between Norway and the Soviet Union.

PATSYUK COMMENTS ON FRG, AUSTRIAN NAZI MEETING

LD032310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Konstantin Patsyuk commentary]

[Excerpts] A report from the West German town of Passau notes that veteran and new Nazis from the FRG and Austria will meet there on 4 August. International affairs journalist Konstantin Patsyuk comments on this report:

The aim of consolidating the ranks of those who appear under fascist banners is being served by the present rally of West German and Austrian revanchists at Passau. It is of interest that it is being organized in a West German town situated near the border with Austria, not far from the Austrian town of Braunau -- in other words, near the birthplace of the raving Fuehrer. Is it a coincidence? I think not. This meeting is probably meant to create a certain mood for the gathering of revanchists and to prompt them into fresh actions. Indeed, the situation for this is fairly suitable.

The increased activities of revanchist organizations, for instance, in the FRG; the protection and support being extended to them in official Bonn cirlces; the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries; and the crusade against communism announced by American President Reagan; along with the commenced deployment on West German soil of new American nuclear missile weapons are all links in the same chain. It is for this reason that the brown contagion is starting to spread in both the FRG and a number of other Western countries.

MINE EXPLOSIONS IN SUEZ CANAL, RED SEA

LD031449 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo August 3 TASS -- Several explosions took place in the Suez Gulf area on Thursday. The mine blasts damaged several ships belonging to different countries, the Egyptian MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY said.

In a statement for the press, A.R.E. Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the blasts took place not in the Suez Canal, but the gulf stretching southward from the canal and partially entering the zone of international waters. He pointed out that the government was investigating into the causes of the explosions.

As is pointed out here, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is the source of the continuing tensions in the region, as a result of which there is a possibility that mines are laid in the Red Sea preventing normal shipping.

U.S. Attempts To Intervene

LD041709 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Aug 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Greechkov]

[Text] Western, particularly U.S. propaganda, has launched an extensive campaign concerning the recent explosions that occurred in the Suez Canal and Red Sea regions. A few ships from various countries suffered insignificant damage. However, Washington took advantage of the fact the some of these ships belong to U.S. companies, and hurried to intervene, dispatching a group of U.S. naval mine disposal experts.

These hurried operations by the U.S. Administration raise serious concern among the public of the coastal countries involved. An APS commentary said the PDRY has stated that it will firmly reply to any attempt to violate Yemen's national sovereignty, threaten its security and independence, or hinder the freedom of navigation in the Red Sea. The PDRY again stressed that the region's countries alone bear responsibility for safeguarding security in the Red Sea region. The commentary said the PDRY warned that attempts to exploit the incidents for imperialist military intervention in the region's internal affairs or as justification for the presence of naval forces and imperialist military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, or the Arabian Sea must be prevented, and called on the region's countries and peoples to be vigilant against imperialistic attempts to establish new hotbeds of tension in the region, whose peoples are endeavoring to live in peace and security.

USSR, LEBANON FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM060909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Greetings"]

[Text] The foreign ministries of the USSR and Lebanon have exchanged greetings telegrams in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon on 5 August.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram says that Soviet-Lebanese relations, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, have acquired a traditionally friendly character over the years.

Confirming the consistency of the USSR's position supporting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national unity, the Soviet side expressed confidence that Soviet-Lebanese relations will develop further for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of lasting peace in the Near East.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry telegram expresses satisfaction at the development of relations of understanding between the two countries and states Lebanon's desires to ensure that these relations continue to develop and strengthen in all spheres for the prosperity and well-being of our states and peoples.

We feel, the telegram says, a sense of gratitude to your great state, which unfailingly advocates the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity. The telegram also expresses high appreciation of the Soviet Union's important and constructive role in the struggle for the triumph of truth and justice throughout the world.

FURTHER REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

U.S. Rejection

PM051945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Washington Replies With Rejection"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Aug -- An official State Department spokesman has rejected the Soviet Union's proposals for a Near East settlement at a routine press conference.

Answering a specific question about the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Near East initiative, he declared that the United States sees nothing new in this issue. Commenting on this negative reply, the U.S. press openly declares that the United States finds the points envisaging the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs unacceptable.

The U.S. initial response shows that Washington, together with Israel, still maintains an aggressive policy aimed at further occupying Arab territories and fueling the Near East conflict in order to expand and deepen the so-called "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel as proposed by Reagan. Actually, this alliance means consolidating the positions of the United States and its monopolies, which are exploiting the existing conflicts to fan inter-Arab differences, and the occupation of Arab territories by Israeli troops.

Weinberger Subterfuge

PM051955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[K. Geyvandov "Rejoinder": "So Why Not Try, Mr Weinberger?"]

[Text] The election campaign is gathering pace in the United States, and the head of the incumbent administration is hoping to be reelected. This is obviously why it is deemed necessary to prove to the voters that, contrary to the Democratic leaders' opinion, the "hawk" who has become so familiar over the last 3 and 1/2 years is not a "hawk" at all, but a "dove," albeit a large one.

One of the methods which has recently become a favorite for providing this kind of proof is as follows: In order to conceal its unwillingness to take a constructive stance and cooperate with the Soviet Union in settling the burning problems of our times, the U.S. Administration resorts to various tricks and maneuvers to deadlock matters and then to blame...the USSR. A recent interview given by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to ABC-TV was no exception in this respect. Here is the most typical example, verbatim:

ABC-TV: As regards the TASS statements, the Russians suddenly came out with the idea today of holding a conference on the Near East. Do we intend to treat this seriously?

Weinberger: I don't know, but I think that if we were to answer positively, they would find all sorts of reasons to prevent the holding of the conference. This is exactly what they are doing now.

If we take into account the fact that Mr Weinberger's main preoccupation throughout the interview was to invent all kinds of subterfuges to justify the U.S. Administration's unwillingness to talk with the Soviet Union on the problem of preventing the militarization of space, it is not hard to see what he is doing now. In order to complete the picture, we can only add the official U.S. reaction to the package of proposals by the Soviet Union on a Near East settlement, which has already been rejected by Washington without any maneuvering.

But the question does arise: Why not try, Mr Weinberger, to show a constructive approach toward the USSR's international initiatives at least once and only after that judge what the outcome would be.

Syrian CP, DFLP Officials' Praise

LD041357 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus August 4 TASS -- The USSR's new initiative for a Middle East settlement is an important step toward achieving a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Umar as-Siba'i member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, said in a TASS interview. The Soviet Union's call for convening an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis is very timely. The Soviet Union has reaffirmed by its positive position that it is a true friend of the Arabs, Umar as-Siba'i stressed.

All anti-imperialist forces in the region, said Salih Ra'fat, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, hail the Soviet program for peace in the Middle East. It shows a real way to fulfilling the national aspirations of the Arab peoples, first of all to implementing the Palestinian people's right to exercise self-determination and set up an independent state.

Soviet UN Association's Support

LD031351 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- The Soviet public met with profound satisfaction the Soviet Union's new proposals for settling the Middle East conflict, says a statement issued by the Soviet United Nations Association published here today. It is a firm belief of Soviet people that such a settlement would defuse the explosive situation in that region which threatens the security of the entire world and would lead to the establishment of a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union-proposed principles of the Middle East settlement and the ways for attaining it open up good prospects for putting an end to the stalemate in which the cause of the peaceful settlement found itself as a result of the U.S. and Israeli policy.

The convocation of a new international conference for the Middle East under the United Nations auspices, collective efforts of all its participants, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, all the sides concerned, is the only key to a cardinal settlement of the Middle East conflict. Firm international guarantees given by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or the Security Council as a whole, as proposed by the Soviet Union, would without a doubt consolidate the results attained and accord with the interests of all the peoples of the Middle East.

The Soviet United Nations Association strongly supports the new Soviet people initiative and expresses the hope that the United Nations would do everything possible to facilitate the conviction of an international conference for the Middle East and the ensuring of its success.

U.S. STAKE IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT CONDEMNED

PM031435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Candidate of Economic Sciences I. Yermachenkov article: "Playing With Fire Near Oil Wells"]

[Text] The military conflict between Iran and Iraq, which flared up in September 1980, has been used from the start by the United States to strengthen its positions in the Near and Middle East region. As many as 30 U.S. Navy warships are cruising permanently near the Persian Gulf and can interfere at any moment the American administration considers its "vital interests" jeopardized.

But let us look at what American interests might be violated in a region 7,000 miles from the United States and what these interests consist of.

Iran's threat to close the Strait of Hormuz to shipping arouses strong concern not only in the West, but also among the Persian Gulf oil-producing countries as well. And this is not be chance. Four years ago, 33 percent of the oil consumed by the capitalist world passed through that strait. Since then, the significance of the oil passing through the Strait of Hormuz has diminshed considerably. However, even today, 8 million barrels of oil are conveyed through the strait daily, which is 17 percent of the Western countries' total oil consumption. Japan, Australia, and New Zealand purchase 55 percent of their oil from Persian Gulf countries, Western Europe -- 28 percent, and the United States -- just 4 percent.

Following the start of bombing raids on Iraqi wharves and tankers on the Iranian Khark Island [as published], through which Iran exports 90 percent of its oil, the majority of foreign companies issued statements saying that they would not send their tankers to that island. This has led to a considerable reduction in shipping in the Persian Gulf. Whereas in April 800 ships visited the Gulf, in May the numbers fell to 100.

Oil specialists speculate that closing the Strait of Hormuz promises a considerable rise in profits for the Western oil companies. The strait's closure will cause the least harm to the American economy. Strategic and commercial oil stocks in the United States currently stand at 1.43 billion barrels, which enables Americans to live for several months without importing oil from the Persian Gulf and the Reagan administration to maneuver in the political arena. Hoever, this cannot be said of other Western countries, whose economies largely depend on oil imports from that region.

Oil is of great significance not only for the West. The entire economy of the Persian Gulf countries is maintained by oil. Iran and Iraq use the oil export revenue for essential purchases to continue the war.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, and Egypt have sided with Iraq since the start of the Iran-Iraq war.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have given Iraq considerable financial assistance, while Jordan and Egypt have sent volunteers. The financial assistance from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait is impressive. Since the war's start, Iraq has received $36 billion and continues to receive $2 billion a month. Jordan has made its territory available for transferring weapons, military equipment, and hardware to Iraq. Without such strong support from Arab countries, the Iraqi economy could hardly have surmounted the wartime difficulties.

Iran's threat to close the Strait of Hormuz prompted Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and other Arab countries to begin constructing oil pipelines to the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Oman. Six pipelines have been constructed since the war started in 1980, and it is planned to construct at least four more in the next few years. American corporations are behind all this construction. The Americans are making money not only from the war by delivering weapons, but also from the difficulties in getting oil out of the Persian Gulf countries.

The U.S. sympathies with Iraq, which have been manifested recently, have not arisen out of nothing. Finding itself in a difficult financial position as a consequence of cutting off oil sales through the Persian Gulf, Iraq recently began constructing an oil pipeline across the Arabian Peninsula desert to the Jordianian port of Aqaba. Iraq signed the $1.2 billion contract to build that pipeline with the U.S. firm Bechtel, headed until recently by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger.

Officially, the United States takes a neutral stand in the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. The U.S. Congress imposed a ban on sales of weapons and military equipment and hardware to the belligerents. In fact, however, the U.S. Administration leans first to one side, then to the other, depending on which side has the initiative. Washington is clearly interested in having the Iran-Iraq war continue for as long as possible.

It is well known that under the shah, the Iranian Army was entirely equipped with American weapons and military hardware. At the beginning of the war, although the question of the American hostages was unresolved, the United States, fearing that Iran might not hold out, warned Iraq that Washington was opposed to the military seizure of Iran. The American Administration closed its eyes to the Iranians' purchase of military hardware and spare parts from the United States. Moreover, at the Williamsburg meeting of the seven Western powers' leaders in 1983, President Reagan insisted on adopting a special decision to restore the West's economic ties with Iran, previously broken off on Washington's initiative. The implementation of that decision led to a considerable increase in Iranian oil exports to Western countries. Iran used the money earned from oil sales to purchase weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and spare parts for American military hardware, and, as a result, was able to seize the initiative in the war with Iraq and launch a broad offensive.

Having secured the transfer of the initiative to the Iranians, Washington restricted the sale of weapons and spare parts to Iran and began showing greater sympathy for Iraq. American officials justified their actions by referring to fears that an Iraqi Armed Forces' defeat might lead to the "spread of Islamaic extremism in the Persian Gulf region." American propaganda intimidated Arab rulers with the "Iranian threat," since the myth of the Soviet "military threat" no longer worked and was not giving Washington the desired results.

American warships cruising in the Persian Gulf began accompanying oil tankers, sometimes even against the wishes of the ships' countries. On Reagan's instructions, Saudi Arabia was urgently supplied with 400 Stinger shoulder-launched antiaircraft missiles.

American aircraft with long-range radar detection and warning systems (AWACS) began making reconnaissance flights not only for the Saudis, but also for other Persian Gulf Arab countries. One of these AWACS aircraft has already helped a Saudi fighter down a Phantom belonging to Iran.

Washington has publicly assured the Arab rulers of the Persian Gulf countries that the United States is fully resolved to resort to military interference if the situation worsens. This was done to reassure its allies in that region. Actually, it is continuing to flirt with the Iranians, particularly Iran's military circles, in the hope of restoring its positions in the country with their assistance at some time in the future. Despite the apparent worsening of relations, certain commentators believe that the United States will not take any actions which might harm its close relations with the Iranian military. "Despite the hostage affair and the bloody terrorist acts in Beirut," the French weekly L'EXPRESS pointed out recently, "certain American strategists and experts still believe that Muslim integralism [integrizm] is the best barrier against communism. Washington has constantly maintained dubious underground relations with the Tehran imam pertaining to weapon deliveries through the South Korean, West European, and Israeli allies of the United States."

The United States has begun to use the shift of the initiative to Iran, the intensification of military operations on the Iran-Iraq front, and the spread of the military conflict to the Persian Gulf to consolidate its positions in the Arab world in order to increase the Arab oil-producing countries' alarm over their future and impose closer cooperation in the military sphere.

Pressure has increased recently particularly on Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Bahrain. The Reagan administration is trying to get those countries to take preliminary measures in preparation for setting up military cooperation with the use of certain elements of the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States would like to secure the right from Saudi Arabia for the Rapid Deployment Force to use the airbase at Dhahran in the kingdom's eastern province, and from Bahrain, the right to use the principality's main airport.

However, Arab countries do not dare make their territories available for bases to a foreign power that is a "loyal ally of Israel." The Arabs learned long ago the possible results of Washington's flirtation.

PDRY NAVY COMMANDER MUHAMMAD CONCLUDES VISIT

PM031527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Major A.A. Muhammad, commander of the Navy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who has been on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, has left for home.

REPORT ON REGULAR SESSION OF CPSU CC POLITBURO

PM061144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed at a regular session the issue of further improving transport work to provide services for passengers. As was noted at the session, public transport has been further developed in the past years of the 5-year plan in all union republics, krays, and oblasts. New railway lines, metros, and city and rural routes have been brought into service. New stations, depots, and bus stations have been built. The transport stock has been supplemented by modern trains, buses, trolleybuses, and streetcars.

At the same time the people's requirements for transport services are still not being fully satisfied. There are failures in adhering to timetables, and the work of passenger inquiries information, and of checking and inspecting services is poorly organized. There are substantial shortcomings in providing services to passengers in trains and at stations, and in the work of city and rural transport. These shortcomings are a consequence of the fact that leaders of transport ministries and a number of other ministries and local party and soviet organs have relaxed their attention to passenger transport, underestimate its social significance, and do not show sufficient concern for organizing the precise operation of passenger transport, the development of its production and technical basis, and the raising of the standard of passenger service.

The olitburo instructed the leaders of the relevant ministries and departments and local party and soviet organs to adopt decisive measures to bring about due order and discipline in the organization of passenger transport. Measures to ensure the smooth operation of all types of transport, the strengthening of the production and technical base of transport organizations, and the acceleration of the introduction of automated systems for traffic control and the sale of tickets were outlined.

Particular attention was paid to staffing and stabilizing cadres in transport, improving work and everyday conditions of drivers, conductors, controllers and other workers connected with providing services to the working people.

Party committees were set the task of unremittingly overseeing the work of passenger transport, constantly increasing exactingness directed at providing efficient and smooth services to the population, directing the efforts of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of transport enterprises towards the development of socialist competition, perfecting the ideological and political education of cadres, and increasing their responsibility for the matter entrusted to them.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the measures prepared by the USSR Council of Ministers to set up automated design systems and to use them in the national economy. Implementation of the measures mentioned will make it possible to shorten development time, raise the quality and the technical level of planning and development work, and ensure a considerable saving of the materials, energy and labor resources being used for this.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures to put the Yamburg gas-condensate deposit in Tyumen Oblast into operation.

It is planned to implement the accelerated working of this deposit using the latest achievements of science and technology, highly-productive equipment, and also the extensive introduction of automation and mechanization of production process in combination with measures to preserve the environment. The appropriate ministries and departments have been instructed to ensure construction of gas fields and installations for the comprehensive preparation of gas, railway tracks and highways, housing, social and cultural amenities, and public utilities.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the results of the meeting between Comrades Gorbachev and Ponomarev and Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party. In this connection the Soviet Communists' invariable solidarity with the German CP, which is continuing the best traditions of the German workers' movement, was stressed, and the importance of its persistent struggle for the interests of the working people, against the arbitrariness of the monopolies and the forces of militarism and revanchism, was noted.

Information by Comrades Tikhonov and Kuznetsov on their conversations with the parliamentary delegation of the Greek republic, headed by Alevras, president of the parliament, was examined. The Politburo expressed satisfaction with the consistent deepening of the traditionally friendly Soviet-Greek relations and confirmed the Soviet Union's striving to strengthen in the future as well political, economic and cultural cooperation with Greece in the interests of our peoples, the cause of peace, and international security.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and adopted decisions on a few other questions.

PRAVDA ON MORAL STRENGTH OF PATRIOTISM

PM031443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philological Sciences Professor F. Kuznetsov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Moral Strength of Soviet Patriotism"]

[Text] 1.

Socialist patriotism is a vital moral principle determining the civic conduct of the individual and the Soviet person's attitude toward his native land.

In 1920, quoting the words of a working person in the Nizhniy Novgorod countryside who said "we peasants are prepared to go cold and hungry and be conscripted for another 3 years, but don't sell Mother Russia for a concession," V.I. Lenin categorially rejected the opinion of those who saw these words "not as sound sentiments, but as the patriotic feelings of the well-off petty bourgeois section in the countryside," and expressed the conviction: "The patriotism of a man who would rather go hungry for 3 years than surrender Russia to foreigners is real patriotism, without which we would not have held on for 3 years. Without that patriotism we would not have succeeded in defending the Soviet republic and destroying private ownership... This is the best revolutionary patriotism." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 42, p 124)

Thanks to such real patriotism and the revolutionary consciousness of the working people led by the Communist Party, in a short space of time the Soviet Union was transformed into a mighty socialist state with highly developed industry, mechanized agriculture, and advanced science. Only the new social system with its vast social, economic, and humanist potential could impart to our country such a tremendous acceleration in history, an acceleration which brought it to a decisive position in the world.

In this connection let us recall the words from V.I. Lenin's article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians": "We are filled with a sense of national pride, because the great Russian nation also created the revolutionary class, also proved that it is capable of setting mankind great examples in the struggle for freedom and socialism..." (Vol 26, pp 107-108)

We have plenty to be proud of. We were the pioneers, we created a socialist society free from exploitation and coercion that is economically stable, morally sound, spiritually rich, and powerful in its indomitable thrust toward the future. We were victorious in the most terrible, bloody war, not only defending ourselves, but lifting the threat of fascist slavery from Europe and the entire planet. We have now taken on our shoulders the main, most difficult concern of mankind today -- that of doing everything possible to save the world from thermonuclear destruction.

Socialist patriotism implies not only pride in your achievements, but a social, civic stance for the individual in the struggle for the fatherland's prosperity, a stance which finds its expression, above all, in labor for the sake of the whole people. Soviet patriotism, excluding parasitism and an egotistical, consumerist attitude to life, elevates the soul, imparts a lofty meaning to human existence, deepens the individual's moral foundations, and strengthens society's unity.

Where society is divided into antagonistic classes, patriotism cannot be the expression of a united, national consciousness, because, as V.I. Lenin noted, "capital places the preservation of its alliance of capitalists in all countries above the interests of the fatherland, the people, or anything else..." (Vol 36, pp 328-329) Present-day reality, like world history, provides many striking confirmations of this idea of Lenin's, where imperialism finds it surprisingly easy to betray national interests for the sake of its own advantage, for the sake of "preserving its alliance of capitalists in all countries." For instance, how much did the readiness of bourgeois governments in a number of European countries to site American first-strike nuclear weapons on their territory cost? On the other hand, imperialism is indivisible from chauvinism, which is demeaning to human and national dignity, and from militarism, an example of which is provided by the present U.S. Administration's policy.

In the exploitative society, it is the working classes which become the true champions and mouthpieces of national interests and patriotic feelings. And only in an era of great, national historical shocks, like, for instance, the 1812 Patriotic War, is an upsurge of patriotic feelings in the whole people possible.

Socialism makes the patriotic feeling the unified feeling of all the people [vsenarodnyy] for the first time in human history. As the new historical community of people gains strength, all-Soviet spiritual and moral values become established in their social psychology. Creative labor for the motherland's sake and the persistent struggle for the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums bring our country's nations and ethnic groups even closer together.

The sense of a united motherland is the inner philosophical core which does much to determine the moral maturity of USSR citizens in the implementation of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Developing this noble feeling among Soviet people, the CPSU educates them in the spirit of devotion to the entire fraternal community, in the spirit of solidarity with working people throughout the world and with their struggle for social and national liberation.

Forming an all-Soviet patriotic sense in our multinational country goes through a series of important stages -- this complex dialectic must be neither simplifies nor underestimated. Arising like a spring from love of your own "little" motherland, this lofty and noble feeling, passing through a whole series of stages on the path to maturity, grows into a statewide, nationwide patriotic consciousness, into conscious love for the whole huge, mighty multinational socialist state. Love for your father's house, for the "little" motherland, and love for the great motherland, the huge Soviet land, are feelings which, far from being mutually exclusive, mutually feed each other and form a single straight line.

The person who does not know how to love his own people is not able to respect other peoples. In just the same way, a person who does not know how to respect other peoples can never attain a genuinely human, humanitarian, noble love for his own people. Only educating people "in the spirit of the most complete national equality and fraternity" (V.I. Lenin), on the basis of mutual respect for the dignity and culture of all the Soviet peoples, can develop a truly humanitarian, truly patriotic feeling permeated with pride in the socialist fatherland and readiness to struggle for a better future for it.

One more highly characteristic quality of the patriotic sense in the conditions of developed socialism: the rapprochement and merging of the concepts of fatherland and state. When we want to emphasize someone's high level of consciousness and partiotism, we say he is a state-minded person. When we want to single out the idea of a person's genuinely patriotic, solicitous, farsighted attitude to his task, we say he has a state approach to the fulfillment of his duty.

Patriotism, civic-mindedness, and a state-minded view of life have become largely synonymous in our language. What lies behind this is the active, conscious stance of the Soviet person, who does not see life within the confines of the narrow horizons of his own purely personal interests, but orients his whole heart and soul toward the interests of society, the whole people, the state.

Many millions of people in our fatherland are concerned that matters should go as well as possible not only for themselves personally or for their family, but for the kolkhoz or sovkhoz, the enterprise or construction site, the republic or oblast -- in short, the country as a whole. And they really suffer when something is not going too well from the viewpoint of the whole people. "We are responsible for all that happens and will happen in our country" -- that is how Pavel Nilin expressed this inner state of the Soviet person through the voice of Venka Malyshev, hero of his story "Cruelty." It is a feeling which grows out of energetic, selfless love for the motherland and develops into the active, intelligent social stance of a person who feels himself to be the master of his own life.

Perhaps that is why such concepts as "master" [khozyain] and "cause" [delo] have acquired an entirely different, profoundly patriotic and moral content in our society. Listen to the past and present meanings of these words. At one time "master" meant "boss" [khozyaychik] and "cause" meant "business" [biznes]; just one thing lay behind the concept of a person's activeness: success, career, personal prosperity. Of course, it would be outstripping events and correcting the truth to think that the former meaning of these words and concepts has completely evaporated in our society. But one thing is beyond dispute: The socialist understanding of life and the new sense of these words have become a firm, established part of the public consciousness, mass psychology, and language. We seek to ensure that every Soviet person is the master of his own kolkhoz, sovkhoz, enterprise, and country, and displays a proprietorial attitude toward his cause, which is not only his personal cause, but the cause of the collective and ultimately of society as a whole.

Social, civic activeness on the part of such a person develops into a truly patriotic feeling, a kind of moral imperative which has as its main thrust the interests of the common cause, the interests of improving all spheres of developed socialism.

2.

The patriotic, civic education of our young people, the new generations embarking on life, is particularly important for the country's future. The resolution of this task is largely the aim of the school reform. It is necessary to prepare young people in such a way that, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, they "will not tremble, will not flinch under the wight of historical responsibility for the country's future, for the future of socialism and peace."

In the patriotic education of young people, as of all Soviet people, there is no such thing as a trivial matter. Here everything is important -- what books citizens read, what music they listen to, what songs they sing...

In developing the new person, it is important to make use of historical experience, such as the experience of the first postrevolutionary decades, the twenties and thirties, when our literature and our art raised, lifted the people's soul, the soul of young Soviet people, to the heights of true patriotism and readiness to give their all, even life, to defend the socialist motherland. The patriotic enthusiasm of the Soviet people and their servicemen during the Great Patrotic War, based on the firm foundations of history, the great gains of socialism, and the impressive transformations which the country had accomplished in the prewar years, was one of the decisive ideological and moral sources of our victory, whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated next year.

Let us remember that the Soviet people's patriotism, based on the traditions of Suvorov and Kutuzov, Minin and Pozharskiy, Dmitriy Donskoy and Aleksandr Nevskiy, helped us to stand firm and win.

The fatherland's history, like our natural heritage, contains inexhaustible potential for moral influence on people's souls; it is a means of educating a person as a patriot and citizen. That is why, in present-day conditions, it is so important to look to the heroic annals of our socialist fatherland, the feats of the people and their army in the Great Patriotic War years, and the heroism of labor and creativity under socialism.

In learning history's lessons and taking into account the particular features of the present international situation, our party attaches particular significance to enhancing the effectiveness of military-patriotic education and augmenting the labor and combat traditions of the older generations for the sake of strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

We should develop interest in the glorious past, formulating correct party and class criteria for the approach to the history of our country and the world. We must remember the social demarcation and retain our concrete historical approach to the past, especially in view of the fact that this demarcation affected the very concept of patriotism and the nature of people's love for the fatherland.

The patriotic, civic feeling in the public life of 19th-century Russia asserted itself in the dispute and struggle between two types of patriotism, two different approaches to the fatherland's future, two types of love for the motherland and its people. In general terms, there was the patriotism of rest and the patriotism of movement, patriotism turned backward and patriotism striving toward the bright future, toward social progress for the fatherland.

Although patriotism of the reactionary, conservative type in the Russia of the last century tried to keep the monopoly of love for the fatherland, in reality the Russian revolutionaries and democrats were true patriots to their country. They upheld the active, effective concept of patriotism opposed to social passivity, to "oblomovism," which is fatal to any people seeking to establish themselves on the field of world history.

"The highest patriotism is the passionate, boundless desire for the motherland's good..." -- so N.G. Chernyshevskiy wrote. "To love your motherland is to ardently desire to see the implementation of mankind's ideal in your motherland, and to promote this to the best of your ability" -- that is how V.G. Belinskiy understood this feeling. This concept of patriotism, when love for the motherland, again in his words, is "not a dead satisfaction in what exists, but a living desire to improve it," that is, an active, effective feeling, still holds a lesson for us.

3.

The documents of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums clearly reveal the particular features of the stage we have entered as the stage of mature socialism. We are at the very beginning of this lengthy historical period, in which the main task is the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism. This time demands, by its profoundest nature, from all Soviet people -- patriots and internationalists -- the greatest effort, an enterprising, creative approach to the cause, intolerance toward any shortcomings, and social, civic activeness.

The socioeconomic tasks which the Soviet people, under the party's leadership, are resolving at the present stage of communist building are complex and large-scale. They include the high-efficiency development of the economy, the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Programs, the all-around introduction into production of new scientific and technical achievements, the all-around development of Soviet people's initiative and labor activeness, on which all our successes depend to a decisive degree... The implementation of all these and many other vitally important tasks is taking place through contradictions and the struggle of various trends and social passions. This struggle takes place, so to speak, at every kilometer of our great creative work.

Today as always, patriotic and civic principles are manifested not in starry-eyed idealistic words, but in concrete deeds, in honest, conscientious, effective labor, in the uncompromising struggle for the interests of society, the people, and the socialist state. In the battles against conservatism and stagnation, against the gulf between word and deed in any of its manifestations, against indifference and thriftlessness, against such shameful phenomena as the squandering of state resources, window dressing, write-ups, the abuse of official position, embezzlements, and bribe-taking.

A conscious civic stance, social, public activeness, a highly moral attitude to your cause -- these are essential qualities of the ideologically mature individual, and real patriot to the motherland. The morally developed, conscious person inevitably progresses from honesty and decency to the consistent implementation of his social ideals and civic convictions, to civic courage in the struggle for the interest of the whole people, of the state.

The politically honest, thinking, ideologically committed person, true to communist ideals, realizes that consistently and fully realized socialism is the supreme good for our multinational fatherland, and indeed for all mankind. The purposeful improvement of the developed socialist society is the main, fundamental, patriotic idea of our time.

The urgent resolution of pressing and complex problems in the country's socio-economic and cultural development is the highest patriotic duty for our people and for each Soviet person because the world is far from tranquil today. "Being a patriot today," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said, "means tirelessly strenthening our motherland's economic and defense potential, enhancing our readiness to defend peace against any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor..."

The aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, threaten mankind with thermonuclear war, with a war where the stake is on sophisticated arms systems which are fantastic in terms of their destructive power and manufacturing technology. The insuperable obstacle in their path is the mighty economic potential and indestructible defense might of the USSR and the other socialist community states, Soviet people's ardent love for their motherland, their socialist internationalism, and Soviet society's monolithic cohesion.

FEDORCHUK AT ESTONIAN SSR MEETING ON PUBLIC ORDER

LD031711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] At a republican meeting of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic in Tallin today, there was discussion of increasing the role of party, local authority, law and order organs, and public organizations in strengthening public order and legality.

Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, and others who spoke at the meeting, noted that attention is being devoted in the republic to strengthening socialist legality and law and order, and to forming the socialist legal awareness of working people [pravosoznaniye].

At the same time, it was stressed that in the struggle against offenses, it is essential to more closely unite the efforts of all levels of the state apparatus, economic, and public organizations, in light of demands by the CPSU Central Committee decision on participation of leading cadres of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic in political education work among the working people.

ARKHIPOV READS MESSAGE TO GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

LD041835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The festive opening of the 27th International Geology Congress took place today in Moscow's Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The sustained applause of those present greeted the message to the congress from the USSR Council of Ministers, which was read by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Those present listened with interest to a recorded message of greetings from space from the crew of the Salyut-7-Soyuz-T11 orbiting scientific research complex, whose program of experiments includes observing the earth's surface in the interests of geology.

Text of Message

PM061102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants of the 27th International Geological Congress:

The USSR Council of Ministers welcomes the participants of the 27th International Geological Congress.

The successes of geological science and practice influence many spheres of people's lives and activities and help to considerably increase the level of industrial and agricultural production. Utilizing the latest achievements in space technology, instrument making, and ultradeep drilling, geologists are extensively researching the earth's formation and evolution and are studying conditions relating to mineral formation and location. Improvements in the search for and exploration of deposits enable mankind's constantly growing needs for minerals to be more fully met.

The Soviet state has always attached great significance to geology and to enhancing its role in developing productive forces and has advocated broad fruitful cooperation in this sphere with the scientists and specialists of other countries. International cooperation enables considerable expanding of the study of natural resources and substantial contributions to resolving the problems of natural disaster prevention and environmental protection.

Constant exchange of ideas and information on the latest achievements in the field of geology among scientists of different countries helps to resolve the many pressing problems confronting mankind. The work of the 27th International Geological Congress will, without any doubt, help further develop the gological sciences and consolidate scientific and technical ties among various states in the interests of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples, lasting peace, and social progress.

We wish all Congress participants fruitful work and great creative success in resolving the tasks confronting them.

USSR Council of Ministers

RYZHKOV PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR TO ULAN-UDE

LD031405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Ulan-Ude has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for great services by the city's working people to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, and success in economic and cultural construction.

A solemn meeting of the gorkom and the municipal soviet of people's deputies, in conjunction with representatives of party administrative and public organizations, to present this lofty award, was held here today. The Honorary Presidium, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Chernenko, was enthusiastically elected.

Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, spoke at the meeting and, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, cordially congratulated the citizens on the award. He conveyed to the meeting's participants and all the working people of Soviet Buryatiya, congratulations and best wishes from Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The presentation of the order to Ulan-Ude, the speaker said, is being held at a notable time. The Soviet people unanimously and warmly support the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. This is reaffirmed every day by the shock labor and creative activity of the working people's masses, and their desire to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Work is under way on a new edition of the Party Program and the basic directions of the country's economic and social development for the long term.

After describing the path traveled by the city, Comrade Ryzhkov noted that the working people of Ulan-Ude are making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the 5-year-plan tasks. However, the reserves for further production growth and enhancement in its effectiveness are still great, and they must be fully utilized. Work is now in progress in the republic to determine the prospects for development in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Buryatia's future and an important contribution to the unified national-economy complex will depend on the successful development of its economy.

Comrade Ryzhkov read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Labor Red Banner to Ulan-Ude and, to the applause of those present, he attached the award to the city's banner.

Those who spoke at the meeting expressedheartfelt thanks and profound gratitude for the lofty award of the homeland and assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the city's working people will devote all their efforts to the cause of communist construction.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

LD021342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0933 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- A conversation was held today between Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and participants in the session of the Council of the International Federation of Women in Legal Professions (IFWLC).

LENINGRAD PAPER REPORTS KALINSKIY RAYKOM CHANGES

PM021047 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Kalinskiy CPSU Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Kalinskiy Raykom plenum has been held, at which A.I. Kirsanov was relieved of his duties as first secretary and member of the party raykom bureau on being confirmed as chief of the Leningrad Gorkom party organizational work department.

Yu.S. Vasilyev, former second secretary of Kalinskiy Raykom, was elected first secretary of the party raykom.

A.P. Dumachev, first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work.

KEMEROVO SILK PLANT EMBEZZLERS EXPOSED

PM011353 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattribted report: "In the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Internal affairs organs have uncovered a group of embezzlers at the Kemerovo silk textiles combine, who, by violating financial discipline and through illegal additional wage payments to teams of temporary workers [shabashniks], acquired large sums of state monies.

Criminal proceedings were brought against former combine director V.I. Kochegin, deputy director A.Ye. Lyubashevskiy, chief bookkeeper A.I. Ukhina, repair and construction shop chief V.V. Grabovan, and others.

The criminals were sentenced to various terms of punishment.

CPSU CC PRAISES LENINGRAD ECONOMIC INITIATIVE

LD031809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the work being done by Leningrad Obkom to step up the economy in the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. A resolution was passed, noting the importance of the initiative of the Leningrad oblast party organization in drawing up a territorial program for branches of industry and providing for the stepping-up of economic activity on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical achievements in the economy of Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

Implementation of the measures mapped out in the program will make it possible to speed up economic development, raise labor productivity, and obtain an increase in volume of production during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Serious attention was devoted to improving the quality of goods produced. It is envisaged that most products will attain the level of the best Soviet and world achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee sees all this as an effective form in which to realize the decisions of the 26th party congress and the fundamental orientations relating to the main direction of the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the long term, as put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Chernenko.

A decision was made to hold a conference in Leningrad in the first half of 1985 for the purpose of exchanging experiences related to intensifying production by accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

KAPS WATER RESERVOIR TUNNEL INAUGURATED

GF051040 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] A modern hydrotechnical system, the Kaps water reservoir, is currently being constructed on the border between Akhuryan and Amasiya Rayons. The patriotic work of its builders has been crowned with important achievements. Completed 14 months ahead of schedule, the 480-meter-long tunnel will enable a considerable speedup of the construction of two dams and direct the Akhuryan waters toward the tunnel. A large labor camp has been created for the construction workers and excavations and foundation construction are already underway.

The construction of this substantial water reservoir began in 1982, and during the past 2 years R5.5 million in work has been completed. A total of R192 million will be spent on the construction of the entire irrigation system. The artificial lake occupies 450 hectares of area and holds 110 million cubic meters of water, from which Akhuryan, Any, Artik and Talin Rayons will profit. 15,000 more hectares of drained and newly assimilated lands will be irrigated.

A popular meeting was held to mark the completion of the Kaps water reservoir tunnel.

K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; and N. Ayvazyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, came to share in the workers' achievement. M. Gevorkyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction, opened the meeting.

Amidst the ardent applause of the meeting participants, K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, cut the ribbon at the entrance of the tunnel. He warmly congratulated the construction workers on the occasion of the labor victory and wished them new successes.

DAIRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON MILK PROCESSING

LD032145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Direct links exist between enterprises of the processing industry and dairy farms. Here is a report by our correspondent and a comment by Comrade Konarygin, RSFSR meat and dairy industry minister:

[Begin V. Tarasov video recording] After the introduction of a scientifically based crop rotation on rice plantations in the Kuban, the stockbreeders in Krasnoarmeysk Rayon sharply increased their output. All this happened because a greater quantity of various feeds began to be produced. At present the second cutting of alfalfa is being completed here. Hay, haylage and vitaminized granules are laid in for winter. As for milk yields per cow, the rayon holds first place in Krasnodar Kray.

However, milk tankers, having arrived at the Krasnoarmeysk dairy early in the morning, have formed a line. Drivers told us that they have to wait in this line for 5-6 hours. As a result, milk acidity rises, its quality drops, and good products can no longer be obtained from the milk. [end video recording]

[Konarygin] We acquainted ourselves with the above dispatch before it was broadcast. Our specialist travelled to Krasnoarmeysk Rayon to do on the spot investigation.

The Krasnoarmeysk dairy collective is carrying out large-scale work to ensure continuous processing of milk without losses. Because of the increase in the volume of milk produced, it is planned to expand the dairy. A new broiler room has been built, and construction of a transformer substation is being completed. A further increase in the dairy's capacities is provided for. However, the problem of idle milk tankers still exists. Why?

Farms are supposed to refrigerate the milk at the farms and then deliver it according to a schedule. That is how it has been organized. In fact, however, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the rayon do not refrigerate their milk; they attempt to deliver the milk to the dairy immediately after milking -- outside the schedule. At a number of kolkhozes in the rayon, central milk centers with deep refrigeration of milk have been organized. With its own transport and according to a schedule, the dairy picks it up for processing. So far, slightly over half of the milk in the rayon is being refrigerated, while cases exist of entire oblasts having been changed over to direct links between farms and dairies. Thus in Belgorod Oblast, over 90 percent of the milk is refrigerated and delivered for processing by the industry's transport. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been relieved of this work and higher-quality produce is made from the refrigerated milk. For this reason, a considerably higher price is paid for it.

By the end of 1985 in the RSFSR as a whole, we are to change over to direct links for no less than 50 percent of the total volume of milk processed, but in order to implement this, a huge amount of work still needs to be done at the dairies and at the dairy farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

[Announcer] The Vremya program will return to the problem of the storage and processing of milk. In our next part we will tell you of ways of solving this problem and of the role of all links taking part in it -- from dairy farms to the ministry.